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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST



CROW OUTLIER BY W. HERBERT DUNTON

NEW YORK - FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY - LONDON



CIRCUS DAY

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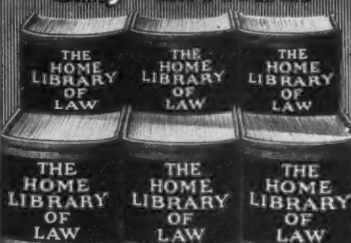
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# THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LII, No. 17

New York, April 22, 1916

Whole Number 1357

## TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

### GERMANY'S "DENIAL" IN THE SUSSEX CASE

WHILE APPARENTLY SATISFACTORY and convincing to the German and German-American press, the remarkable evidence submitted by the German Foreign Office to prove that a German submarine did not torpedo the unarmed Channel passenger-steamer *Sussex* is regarded by many American editors as a virtual admission of guilt couched in a form deliberately planned to lead to a further exchange of notes and a further postponement of the issue. Some remark that the well of German explanations appears to be running dry at the same time that the stock of American patience is approaching exhaustion. Even the frankly pacifist New York *Evening Post*, which has carefully avoided all appearance of partizanship in its discussions of the European War, declares that "the story presented by Herr von Jagow concerning the *Sussex* is, on its face, entitled to little more than contemptuous rejection." The "insolent evasion" of the German reply, and its transparent attempt to open the way to further delay," says the New York *Herald*, have "caused a revulsion of feeling, even in those editorial sanctuaries which have long sounded the praises of German diplomacy." And the New York *World*, which is so close to the Wilson Administration that its utterances are sometimes regarded as semiofficial, sees in the *Sussex* statement a confession that German submarine commanders, despite the solemn promises given this Government by the German Government, are sinking ships without warning, without identification, and without provision for the safety of passengers or crew. "What, therefore, remains for the United States Government to do," it asks, "but to sever diplomatic relations with a Government which has obliterated the only basis upon which diplomatic relations can be conducted?"

The United States "has almost reached the limit of a patience and forbearance that have been wisely and generously bestowed," says the Portland *Oregonian*, and the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* declares that "in the face of this evidence of Germany's contempt for American rights, American protests, and her own assurances," further correspondence would be "futile and humiliating," and "action is imperative." "In defending her illegal acts on the seas, Germany convicts herself," remarks the Boston *Globe*, for "if the 'long, black craft' was not the *Sussex*, what vessel was she?" "Potsdam," it adds, "might as well try to convince us that it was the ghost of the *Flying Dutchman*." The German denial is "shaky in its technique," notes the Boston

*Journal*, and the Baltimore *Sun* wonders if the German Government expects anybody to accept its "preposterous statement." "If the German Government were deliberately showing its contempt for American intelligence it could hardly go about it better than by putting forth a statement so ludicrously incredible as this," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph* agrees that "in its implied appraisal of our intelligence" the German note "approaches the insulting." Among other papers which find it utterly unsatisfactory we note the Baltimore *American*, Boston *Traveler*, Philadelphia *Bulletin*, *Inquirer*, and *Record*, Cleveland *Plain-Dealer*, Richmond *Journal* and *Times-Dispatch*, Indianapolis *News*, and Chicago *Post*. The cumulative evidence suggests to the last-named paper that—

"Germany is carrying on two campaigns—one under sea and explosive, the other in the air and vocal. The former is designed to do as much damage as possible to Great Britain, with complete indifference to the rights of neutrals or of humanity; the other to confuse the issue and keep President Wilson in convenient indecision."

While the German note of April 10 discusses the cases of the *Berwindvale*, *Englishman*, *Manchester Engineer*, and *Eagle Point*, as well as that of the *Sussex*, it is upon the case of the Channel passenger-boat, with its defenseless crowd of non-combatant passengers, including twenty-five American citizens, that American comment chiefly focuses. Recalling that the *Sussex* was sunk by an explosion, on March 24, in the English Channel between Folkestone and Dieppe, the German note goes on to say:

"In that region, on March 24, a long, black craft without a flag, having a gray funnel, small gray forward works and two high masts, was encountered about the middle of the English Channel by a German submarine. The German commander reached the definite conclusion that it was a war-vessel, and, indeed, a mine-layer of the recently built English *Arabic* class. He was led to that conviction by the following facts: First, by the plain, unbroken deck of the ship; secondly, the form of the stern, sloping downward and backward like a war-vessel; thirdly, she was painted like a war-vessel; fourthly, the high speed developed, about eighteen knots; fifthly, the circumstances that the vessel did not keep a course northward of the light-buoys between Dungeness and Beachy Head, which, according to the frequent and unvarying observations of German submarines, is about the course of commercial vessels, but kept in the middle of the Channel, on a course about in the direction of Le Havre.

"Consequently, he attacked the vessel at 3.55 in the after-

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

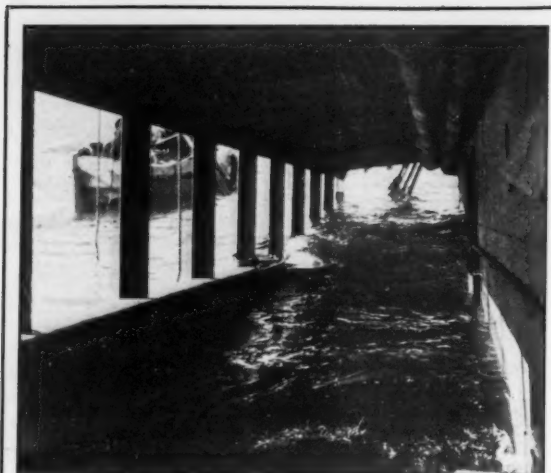
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noon, middle-European time, one and one-half sea-miles south-east of Bull Rock (Bullock?) Bank, the submarine being submerged. The torpedo struck and caused such a violent explosion in the forward part of the ship that the entire forward part was torn away to the bridge.

"The particularly violent explosion warrants the certain conclusion that great amounts of munitions were aboard.

"The German commander made a sketch of the vessel attacked by him, two drawings of which are enclosed. The picture



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A TORPEDOED SHIP SINKING.

This photograph of the British transport *Norseman*, with decks awash, was taken just after she had been torpedoed near Saloniki.

of the steamer *Sussex*, two copies of which are also enclosed, is reproduced photographically from the English paper, *The Daily Graphic* of the 27th ultimo.

"A comparison of the sketch and the picture shows that the craft attacked is not identical with the *Sussex*. The difference in the position of the stack and shape of the stern is particularly striking.

"No other attack whatever by German submarines at the time in question for the *Sussex* upon the route between Folkestone and Dieppe occurred. The German Government must therefore assume that the injury to the *Sussex* is attributable to another cause than an attack by a German submarine."

After suggesting that the injury to the *Sussex*, and the death of many of her passengers, were due to a floating English mine, the German note concludes with this suggestion:

"Should the American Government have at its disposal further material for a conclusion upon the case of the *Sussex*, the German Government would ask that it be communicated, in order to subject this material also to an investigation.

"In the event that differences of opinion should develop hereby between the two Governments, the German Government now declares itself ready to have the facts of the case established through mixed commissions of investigation, in accordance with the third title of the Hague agreement, for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts, November 18, 1907."

London dispatches state that no ship except the *Sussex* was torpedoed "in that vicinity at that time"; survivors of the *Sussex* disaster have sworn that they saw the wake of a torpedo just before the explosion occurred; American consular representatives who examined the hull of the steamer have reported that they found portions of a German torpedo; and affidavits and "ocular evidence" supporting these facts are in the possession of our State Department. Comparing the case of the mysterious ship of the German statement with the case of the *Sussex*, the New York *Evening Post* notes the following coincidences:

"A German submarine, says Herr von Jagow, was not only in the neighborhood, but actually at that exact moment of time did fire a torpedo at a ship, which struck it in exactly the same

part in which the *Sussex* was hit, and with exactly the same effect. . . . The statement places the occurrence at '3:55 p.m., middle-European time'; the official reports concerning the *Sussex* had fixt it at 2:50, eastern-European time, which is 3:50, middle-European time. A deviation of one or two minutes in the clocks would be sufficient to account for this slight discrepancy, since 2:51 or 3:54 would probably be reported as 2:50 or 3:55. The probability of two events so exactly similar, occurring at almost the same identical spot at practically the same instant, is extremely small. If there were no other indication of the Germans' guilt than that furnished by their own statement, this alone would furnish a strong presumption of it. To break the force of that presumption, we are given nothing more substantial than a sketch of the attacked ship made by the submarine commander—we are not informed when. On the other side, we have had all along specific statements of a number of witnesses who saw the wake of the torpedo, and the fragments of the torpedo itself; and now we have, in addition, the certainty that a German torpedo did, at that very time and at that very place, perform precisely such an act, with precisely such consequences, as those witnesses described. And of the disaster to the war-ship alleged to have been blown up by the submarine, there had never been, in all these weeks up to to-day, the faintest trace or suspicion either from German sources or any other. Really, the story would be too ridiculous for serious consideration if it were not the official outgiving of a great Government."

Had this been the first instance in which the question of the character of German official statements relating to submarine operations had arisen, continues *The Evening Post*, "the fact that the story is presented with all the precision and solemnity of an important diplomatic communication would weigh heavily against any adverse conclusion, however strong the inherent probabilities." But—

"Unfortunately, the record of the German Government in this regard—to say nothing of its amazing performances in connection with the Brussels documents and other facts relating to Belgium's neutrality—is in the highest degree discreditable. In the *Lusitania* case, it put forward statement after statement that was proved to be utterly untrue, some of them based on the false affidavits of obscure perjurers. In the *Arabic* case, it began by assuming an attitude of defiant support of what the submarine commander had stated, a position from which it was



GERMANY BOWS TO U. S. IN THE "LUSITANIA" CASE.

—King in the Chicago Tribune.

compelled to retire. In this instance, over and above the statement of facts as to the attack itself, we have again the familiar assertion—used in the *Lusitania* case and there proved to be without foundation—that 'the particularly violent explosion warrants the certain conclusion that great amounts of munitions were on board' the vessel attacked. Indeed, one has only to read the curious remarks of so strong a newspaper as the *Frankfurter Zeitung*—which declares that even if the torpedo that destroyed

the *Sussex* can be shown beyond the shadow of a doubt to have borne German factory-marks, this would prove nothing—to get an idea of the state of mind upon which the German authorities rely for their support at home, if not for their standing and character abroad."

"We have had something too much of all this, ever since the day of the monstrous crime of May 7, 1915; the time has come



"OF COURSE I DIDN'T DO IT—DIDN'T I PROMISE I WOULDN'T?"  
—Kirby in the New York World.

for making an end of it," concludes this conservative and anti-ingoistic paper. "Let us not forget," writes Judge E. Henry Lacombe in the *New York Times*, "that these statements are made by high officers of the same foreign Government whose Ambassador asserted that the *Lusitania* carried four guns mounted on deck, and to support that statement presented an affidavit sworn to by a man who subsequently confess that the statements it contained were false and that he was paid \$20 for the perjury he committed in making them—all of which is a matter of court record." And in the editorial columns of the same paper we are reminded that while "nothing in this world is so naive as German statesmanship appears to be," yet "no other pose could have availed so much." For—

"Time has been gained, and time to Germany is precious. A break with the United States would be the final calamity. This the Imperial Foreign Office knows. On the other hand, the naval power requires a latitude in frightfulness, which brings it again and again into violent collision with the rights of the United States, and outrages, besides, our sense of human decency. It is the business of the naval power to be frightful, and the task of the Foreign Office to keep Germany out of war with the United States. This the Foreign Office does by holding the State Department in conversation. Any pretext will do. It raises new issues. It feigns ignorance and makes counter-interrogations. It accuses the other side of worse things first, turns words inside out, and pleads for further investigation. For eleven months the German Foreign Office by its subtlety has avoided an accounting for the *Lusitania*."

The issue between the United States and Germany, the *New York World* reminds us, is not whether this ship or that ship was sunk by a German submarine, "but whether Germany is keeping the solemn pledges made to this Government that no liner will be sunk without warning and without provision for the safety of the passengers." In regard to the suggestion of arbitration, the same paper says:

"While the mixed commissions were investigating the facts in the *Sussex* case, German submarine commanders would be creating new cases for other mixed commissions to investigate,

and so on to the end of the story. All that Germany asks is a free hand to carry on submarine warfare, and the United States can afterward have unlimited satisfaction in the way of apologies and expressions of regret."

Turning to our German-American press, however, we find Herr von Jagow's statement much more hospitably received. It is "to the point and very polite," notes the *Cleveland Wächter und Anzeiger*, which thinks that "it smooths over the dangerous moments in the *Sussex* question for people who have horse-sense." "At the very least, the *Sussex* question should be submitted to arbitration," declares the *Cincinnati Volksblatt*, and the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* considers the explanation of the German Government "full and frank," and sees no likelihood that Germany will agree to any curtailment of her submarine warfare. Says Mr. Bernard H. Ridder, the *Staats-Zeitung's* editor:

"The activity of the German submarines during the last two months has settled once and for all the question as to the importance of the submarine in modern warfare. . . . During the month of January 20,000 tons of shipping were destroyed by German submarines. In February an increase of 100 per cent. brought the total for that month to 40,000 tons. In March it had advanced to 80,000, and in the first twelve days of this month it has reached the extraordinary total of 85,000 tons. In the British Parliament the other day it was stated that of all the foodstuffs now being sent into Great Britain two-thirds were carried in neutral ships and one-third in British ships. As 95 per cent. of all the food consumed in Great Britain, and all the raw material for manufacturing, must be brought by ocean-going steamers, an attack directed against British commerce is the most potent weapon to bring Great Britain to the point of view that peace is necessary. . . .

"The nations of Continental Europe are one and all ready for peace. England alone seems determined to carry on the war to an ultimate decision. The most formidable weapon which Germany has for use against Great Britain is the submarine. Whatever hope there is for peace during the next six months lies in the fact that Great Britain, realizing the full force of this new under sea warfare, will concede the hopelessness of an attempt to defeat Germany. . . .

"In view of all these circumstances, it is very unlikely that



CHORUS—"MAJESTY, WE NEVER SINK NEUTRAL VESSELS!"  
KAISER—"BLESS YOU, MY LAMBS!"

—Carter in the New York Evening Sun.

Germany will acquiesce to any demands that this Government may make toward a curtailment of submarine warfare. The German Government in the *Sussex* case might have denied all knowledge for that disaster. It places whatever information it has before our Government in a full and frank manner. It seems impossible to find the material with which to construct a break in diplomatic relations in this candid and friendly note."



## THE NATIONAL GUARD "UNDER FIRE"

**A** HOT FIRE is being poured upon the National Guard by certain editorial artillerists, who charge it with maintaining a lobby at Washington for the express purpose, as the *Sioux City Tribune* puts it, of "pushing a bill either independently or as a part of the military bill, for the increasing of the National Guard, and particularly for the increase of their pay—and still more particularly the pay of the National Guard officers." And there is no sense in the Guard's representatives becoming insulted when Senator Chamberlain accuses them on the floor of the Senate of lobbying, this journal adds, for that is "exactly what they have been doing, without any effort at concealment or denial until now." The so-called lobby opposes the section of the Chamberlain Army Bill authorizing the President to raise a volunteer force in addition to the National Guard, and it was saved by the narrow margin of two votes, notes the *Chicago Tribune*, which expresses hearty sympathy with the speech of Senator Chamberlain, who said: "I want to make the National Guard an effective military force, not an effective political machine, but if it is the Guard's purpose, as has been evidenced, . . . to make of itself a political as well as a military force, I am for wiping it out and doing it now." This journal also quotes Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, as adding that: "The National Guard is trying to hamstring this bill. In all my experience in public life I have never seen such an instance of bold lobbying." Yet, neither of the Senators meant the National Guard itself in making these charges, the *Chicago Tribune* claims, but "a few ambitious gentlemen who represent themselves and neither the Guard nor the interests of the Guard." The Guard is not held to be wholly without responsibility for the activities purported to be carried on in its behalf, and it is hoped that "the real public spirit and legitimate self-interest of the organization will show themselves now in a vigorous repudiation of the lobbyists." Then this journal observes:

"The Chamberlain Bill favors the real interests of the National Guard and will make it more efficient. Its provisions for a volunteer force are more carefully devised than the original Garrison plan, and while they are not likely, in the *Tribune's* opinion, to produce very important military results, they offer no legitimate grounds for objection by patriotic Guardsmen. . . . Competent National Guardsmen all know the inevitable defects of the Guard. They know that with the exception of a negligible minority the Guard is nowhere near ready for service, and never will be in spite of the most devoted effort on the part of its members and the most favoring legislation. . . .

"Our only reliance for some years to come is and must be the regular Army. It will take time to enlarge even that, but this is the minimum that we can afford to accept. It is treason to the nation for National Guard officials, who know, if they know anything, how little the Guard represents in the way of military strength, to block or weaken a measure like the Chamberlain Bill. Only the most unscrupulous selfishness could be capable of such action at such a time. The National Guard utilized as a political agency becomes a fraud and a curse. All the self-sacrificing effort that is going into it would be betrayed, and the nation which looks to the Guard would be betrayed."

In agreement with the contention that the so-called lobbying interests do not represent the Guard as a whole, we have a letter of former Secretary of War Stimson to the American Defense Society, given to the press as follows:

"C. S. THOMPSON, Esq., American Defense Society, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City:

"Dear Sir: I have your letter inquiring about the circular letter now being issued under the name of the National Guard Association. That letter, a copy of which you have sent me, is genuine. One of my friends who is a captain in the National Guard showed me a similar letter which he had received through the mail this morning. It bears on its face evidence to the effect:

"1. That there is now a lobby of National Guard officers at work in Washington on this legislation.

"2. That their energies are principally devoted to obtaining pay.

"3. That their chief interest is in the pay of the higher officers of the Guard.

"This evidence tends to confirm what my own experience and observation have indicated for some time—namely, that this proposed legislation does not represent the view-point of the great body of our National Guardsmen—its rank and file—but has been skilfully and persistently pushed in the interest of an organized clique of the higher officers who are primarily interested in the question of pay.

"And the fact that, without any wide-spread support from the country, they have, through their skilful organization, been able to bring such effective pressure upon Congress, offers striking evidence of what may be expected if this proposed system of putting our National Guard officers upon the national payroll becomes law. There will be created a vested interest in the 'pork-barrel' more compactly and powerfully organized than anything which we have now.

"Very truly yours,

"HENRY L. STIMSON."

The circular letter to which Mr. Stimson refers is addressed to the members of the National Guard Association of the State of New York and signed by Mr. James M. Andrews. As recorded by the press it states that of the many amendments offered to the Chamberlain Bill one "strikes out pay for all officers above the grade of captain," and we read in part as follows:

"It is evident that there is a group of people backing the Chamberlain Bill who intend that ultimately National Guard officers shall not hold rank above that of captain, and this would be a very effective step toward that end. The public would in time, undoubtedly, conclude that the services of officers in the National Guard above the grade of captain were not worth paying for.

"It is evident that we must get together at once and exert all the influence in our power to prevent the passage of this bill, or anything similar, which would be harmful—almost fatal—to those who have worked so long and faithfully and without recognition in the National Guard."

In reply to the charge against the Guard made by the National Defense Society, Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the National Guard, is reported in the *New York Times* as saying:

"If there is any menace to American liberties and institutions in the existence of a powerfully organized military party determined to expand and entrench itself, that menace will not be found in the National Guard. Evidence exists that there are influences at work to eliminate the National Guard from its proper rôle in the national defense."

Parenthetically, we cite Major-General O'Ryan's objections to the volunteer-army provision from the same journal as follows:

"Personally, I do not believe in the volunteer-army provision of the Chamberlain Bill for the reason that it creates an additional category of troops of the same class as the National Guard of the United States under the new bill, and because it will constitute a force that will be worthless without the expenditure of millions of dollars to provide it with facilities which the National Guard already possesses. An additional objection is the fact that the new force will necessarily be in conflict with the reorganized Federal National Guard in the matters of recruiting and obtaining appropriations for field-training and armament. The results could not but be contrary to the best interests of the country."

For the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States, we learn from a Washington dispatch to *The Times*, Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, of the Florida National Guard, wrote to Senator Lee, of Maryland, denying the charges made on the floor of the Senate that the Guardsmen were lobbying against the volunteer provision in the Army Bill. The letter is quoted in part as follows:

"Those composing it (the Executive Committee) have not sought to interview or called upon any Senator or Representative except when specially invited to do so. The writer has not written or spoken to either of the Senators or Representatives of his own State upon the subject of military legislation, a privilege that probably would not have been denied him.



"HERE WE ARE!"

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.



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THE HAY ARMY-PREPAREDNESS BILL AS A NATIONAL LIFE-PRESERVER.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune.

### FEELING HIS OATS AND FEELING HIS HAY.

"No printed matter has been got out or circulated. No headquarters is maintained, no publicity-agent is employed, and no propaganda put forth.

"The members of Congress have not been circularized, and their mail has not been burdened with letters from this committee.

"The above humiliating confession as to these further defects in the National Guard system, indicating lack of efficiency in the methods of influencing legislation which are recognized and practised by the experts, is unwillingly wrung from us.

"On the other hand, practically every other branch of the military service has its 'league' for promotion, with paid publicity-agents actively at work extending their propaganda."

### THE READING-TEST FOR IMMIGRANTS

**B**LACK-HANDERS, anarchists, and birds of prey generally can not be kept out of the United States by a language test, says the Washington *Times* in voicing an opposition also felt by other observers against the literacy section of the Burnett Immigration Bill. The test is not set up as a "moral sieve," this journal goes on to say, but is intended to restrict immigration "for the benefit of those already in," and it is supposed that it will "make labor scarcer, and therefore raise wages." But the United States needs more labor if it is to develop and meet the needs of an increasing population, claims *The Times*, which adds that "if Congress should pass the literacy test, it is to be hoped that the President of the United States will knock it squarely out with a veto, and thus keep the doors open to the deserving of other lands, without regard to their lowliness and previous lack of opportunity."

The bill passed the House by a vote of 308 to 87, and the Senate is thought to be "even more favorable." According to the New York *Evening Post*, backers of the measure hail its passage by the "unprecedented" majority in the House as "presaging its triumphant enactment over a veto," yet the history of the bill "must teach its supporters caution." In the weekly news-letter of the American Federation of Labor we read that the question of immigration-restriction has been "favorably voted on by almost every Congress since 1896," but that—

"On three occasions the proposal has been vetoed—by Presidents Cleveland, Taft, and Wilson. In 1897 the House

passed the bill over President Cleveland's veto, 193 to 37. This was 37 votes more than the necessary two-thirds vote. The Senate failed to act, owing to a rush of business and Congress adjourning a few hours after the House vote.

"In 1913 the Senate passed the bill over President Taft's veto, 72 to 18, but the veto was sustained in the House by a few votes. On February 4, 1915, the House sustained President Wilson's veto, 261 to 136. If any four of the 136 that voted to sustain the President had voted with the majority a two-thirds vote would have been secured and the bill passed.

"The latest vote in favor of immigration-restriction—307 to 87, recorded March 30 last—indicates the increasing demand by the people for this legislation."

Samuel Gompers, president of the Labor Federation, disagrees with the argument that the bill would "close the door of opportunity" to illiterate foreigners. He says in the April *American Federationist* that this is "only a half-truth," and adds:

"As a matter of fact, there is very little opportunity for these people in our industrial centers. Usually they have been brought over here either by steamship and railroad companies and other greedy corporations, by employers, or as a result of collusion between these groups. They have been brought over here for the purpose of exploitation, and until they develop powers of resistance and determination to secure things for themselves they have little opportunity here. These same qualities would secure for them within their own countries many of the advantages that later come to them here."

President Gompers then avers that the section of the Burnett Bill which establishes the literacy test "provides for no unfair requirements." The section excludes—

"All aliens over sixteen years of age physically capable of reading, who can not read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish; Provided, that any admissible alien, or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over fifty-five years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not, and such relative shall be permitted to enter. That for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read, the immigrant inspectors shall be furnished with slips of uniform size, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, each containing not less than thirty nor more than forty words in ordinary use, printed in plainly legible type, in some one of the various languages or dialects of immigrants. Each alien may designate the particular language or dialect in which he desires

the examination to be made, and shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect."

An attempt has been made, President Gompers says further, to create the impression that the literacy test will close America as a haven of refuge to "political refugees and those persecuted because of religious faith." That this is "unwarranted," he informs us, is evident from the following portion of the proposed act:

"That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the illiteracy test, to wit: All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the Secretary of Labor that they are seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by laws or by governmental regulations that discriminate against the alien or the race to which he belongs because of his religious faith. Provided, that nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted, or who admit the commission, or who teach and advocate the commission, of an offense purely political."

No radical change in the policy of our nation is involved in the Burnett Bill, President Gompers goes on to say, which is only "an extension of our educational policy" and in harmony with the growing conviction that we "must leave our haphazard methods of development behind, and inaugurate a definite sustained national policy that shall promote our best development." We are told, furthermore, that:

"Opposition to the literacy test and to any proposition to restrict immigration has come from steamship companies, steel corporations, coal-operators, and other employers whose financial interests were associated with the maintenance of large numbers of workers forced by their helplessness to work for low wages. The activities of these interests have been given a cloak of respectability by many who, for sentimental reasons, were unwilling to indorse any form of restriction of immigration. But selfish interest or sentiment that is contrary to the fundamental principles of national welfare can not frustrate efforts to promote the best interests of our nation."

*The New Republic* (New York) thinks that if we are to abandon the "generous, if haphazard, American policy of admitting immigrants freely," we should do it "in the interest of a well-considered social policy." The immigration-question is essentially a labor-question, and this weekly believes we ought to regulate immigration with respect to "conditions of employment, not by crude and illusory tests applied mechanically at ports of entry." But this implies that we ought to have a labor policy, *The New Republic* notes, and it proceeds to sketch what might be done along this line:

"We already collect fragmentary information as to the labor-market in various parts of the country. We could systematize this work and connect it with administrative supervision of labor-exchanges, public and private. Through an adequate service of this kind we could readily determine whether the labor-market of any section of the country would absorb immigrant labor without displacing men already employed, and without creating a tendency toward declining wages. We should then need to district the country under a Federal commission with power to impose restrictions upon immigration or to withdraw them, and with power to apply measures of discrimination—say, differential head-taxes—to regulate the flow of immigration into the several districts, according to local conditions of employment.

"At the same time measures of discrimination might be employed to regulate the kind of immigration. If skilled labor is much in demand while common labor is present in superfluity, there is reason for relieving immigrants who can qualify as skilled laborers from a head-tax. If such a method of control were adopted, the shipping companies engaged in transporting immigrants would sooner or later be forced to work in subordination to the commission. They would encourage immigration or discourage it according to the chances of admission. It is to be noted that since we adopted sanitary restrictions the shipping companies themselves have been active agencies in excluding the unfit and the diseased."

## CARRANZA'S CRY OF "HALT"

THE CLASH between American troopers and a civilian mob in the garrisoned town of Parral may have hastened General Carranza's request for the withdrawal of the United States forces from Mexico, but the *New York Tribune* (Rep.) believes the issue could not much longer have been postponed. The status of General Pershing's "punitive expedition" was from the start "very confused and precarious," this journal thinks, for General Carranza maintains that the American troops entered Mexico as the result of a misunderstanding and says that Secretary Lansing and Mr. Polk both admitted our Government had "misconstrued the terms of the protocol which he had suggested as a basis for a mutual agreement permitting the armed forces of each nation to cross into the territory of the other in pursuit of bandits and outlaws." This new crisis in the Mexican situation inspired *The Tribune* and other adverse critics to say that the Administration's effort had "broken down," and that the President had reached the "end of his resources" so far as the "punitive expedition" was concerned, and they wondered if it meant "Vera Cruz over again."

In the note to the State Department, signed by Candido Aguilar, General Carranza's Secretary of Foreign Affairs, we read in part, as it is given in the *New York Sun*, that the Mexican Government—

"in view of the lamentable occurrences which took place at Columbus on March 9 last, recalling historic precedents with respect to similar cases, did not hesitate to make to the Government of the United States of America under the aforesaid case of March 10 a proposition according to which the forces of both countries might reciprocally cross the boundary-line in pursuit of raiders, if unfortunately there should be repeated along the frontier incidents such as that which occurred at Columbus.

"From the very first the Mexican Government considered that in view of the time which had elapsed, and inasmuch as it was a question of a case already past, said incident could not be comprised within the proposition for a reciprocal passage of troops.

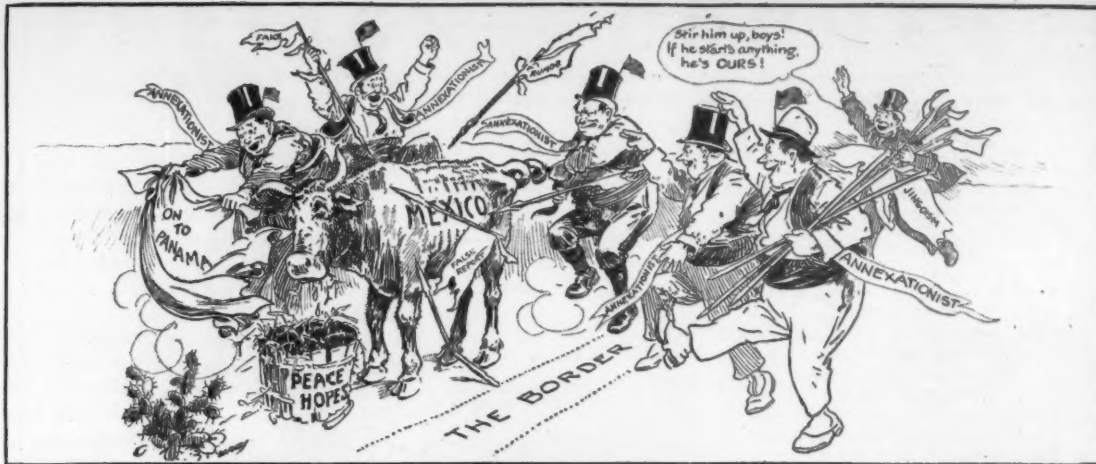
"For this reason the note of our Government delivered under date of March 10 very clearly indicates that the proposition embodied therein was conditional or, what is the same, that reciprocity could take place only provided the irruption recorded at Columbus was unfortunately repeated at any other point along the boundary-line.

"The American Government, relying on the text of the aforementioned note and without having thoroughly comprehended its whole purport, conditionality, and limitations, but rather believing in the existence of a definite agreement as indicated by the terms of the note of March 13, wherein it is stated 'that the United States Government understands that in view of its consent to this reciprocal arrangement proposed by the *de-facto* Government, this arrangement is now complete and in force and that the aforementioned reciprocal privilege may be exercised by each Government without future exchanges of ideas,' considered itself authorized, accordingly, to send an expedition to Mexican territory which it has called punitive for the purpose of pursuing and punishing Villa and his party of raiders, which expedition it sent several days after the malefactors had returned into Mexican territory."

The note further recites that on March 17, through the Carranza confidential agent in Washington, Mr. E. Arredondo, the United States Government was informed that the "so-called punitive expedition" had been sent through "a false interpretation" of the text of the note of March 10 and that "while the Mexican Government was willing to adhere to its proposition regarding the reciprocal passage of troops, nevertheless no expedition could be sent until the terms and conditions of the agreement on the subject should become definite."

The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) stamped the Carranza note as written for "home consumption," and while "vigorous in its assertion of Mexican sensibilities," *The Post* thought it con-





LOS BANDERILLOS.

—Bradley in the Chicago Daily News.

tained "no implication that the questions at issue can not be disposed of by discussion." But the sum total of the whole matter, according to certain hostile critics, is that no real good is being accomplished by our punitive expedition against Villa, and even its complete success would leave the Mexican problem exactly where it found it, since, as Mr. Hearst's New York *American* puts it, "Zapata, Obregon, Diaz, Garcia, and a dozen others are merely Villa by other names." According to these observers, Carranza is powerless to control the forces that are at work, and his *de-facto* Government is little more than a fiction. Or, to quote *The American* again, "Carranza is no more President of Mexico than he is Emperor of China," and the only solution of a menacing situation lies "in vigorous, decisive, and immediate intervention." And the Chicago *Tribune* thinks intervention would aid both countries, for—

"Mexico is not only a danger to the United States, it is an inhumanity to itself. It can grow in peace and security even as Cuba and the Philippines have grown. We did not injure them. We have no more desire to injure Mexico. Cuba became intolerable to the United States. Mexico is now, but we decline to acknowledge the fact."

"The visitation upon Villa of the just reward of his crimes will not settle the Mexican question," agrees William Bayard Hale, who was at one time President Wilson's special agent in Mexico. Writing in the St. Louis *Star*, Mr. Hale says:

"That Mexico's neighbor to the North must at last undertake some sort of guardianship; that every consideration of humanity calls aloud for a commission in lunacy, temporary at least, over a land the irresponsibility of whose people has been thoroughly demonstrated—is the regretful conviction which seems to force itself upon all who come in contact with Mexican conditions and Mexican character."

But other writers frankly charge that the advocates of intervention

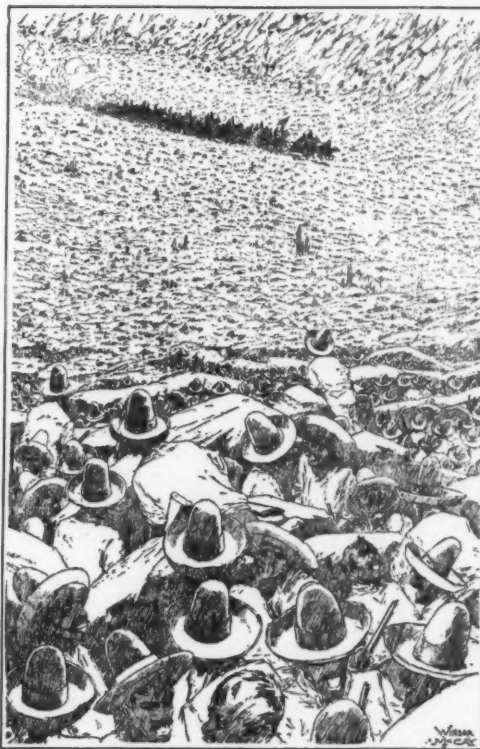
are too much influenced by the fact that American control would redeem, as the New York *Annalist* remarks, all the millions of American capital invested in various Mexican properties. Even so conservative a journal as the New York *Commercial* remarks editorially that "certain interests and the newspapers they control have gone mad since it has become probable that our punitive expedition will not lead to war, armed intervention, and finally to conquest of all Mexico and Central America." "These interests," it adds, "fear that concessions granted by Diaz will not be recognized by any Mexican Government that may be established, and this explains their rancor." In this connection it is interesting to read, in a dispatch from Columbus, New Mexico, that a stranger address Lieutenant Pardee, of the 20th Infantry, as follows:

"I wish the Carranzistas would kill about a hundred of you fellows, so there would be real intervention. Then we could get things started again. We're not making a cent in Mexico now, and now that we've got you fellows in Mexico we're going to keep you there, if we can."

We have mistreated Mexico in the past, and President Wilson is trying to make good the evils of former years, thinks the St. Louis *Republic*, which says:

"Mexico has been the neglected stepsister of the United States in the sisterhood of American Republics. . . . While we were sending Cuba liberators and statesmen and returning indemnity-payments to China with cordial expressions of good-will, we were sending Mexico oil-barons and promoters, full-blown specimens of our own *cientificos*. We have regarded Cuba and the Philippines as soil in which to cultivate the germs of freedom and liberty, and Mexico as a land to make money out of, good for nothing else. . . ."

"Whatever President Wilson's policy may do, it can not lead to a more abject collapse than has the policy which it succeeds. It can not mix things up worse than eighty years of 'dollar diplomacy' have done."



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WATCHFUL WAITING.

—McCay in the New York American.



T. R.—"WELL, SO LONG! TAKE KEER O' YOURSELF!"  
—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal*.



"ALAS, POOR YORICK!"  
—Cesare in the *New York Sun*.



NOT IN THE RING.  
—Hanny in the *St. Joseph News-Press*.



NO "FUSSY-FOOTING" HERE.  
—De Mar in the *Philadelphia Record*.

#### REPUBLICAN MOVIES.

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF

PORTUGAL is having by far the nicest war of all.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.  
It's passing strange that none of those "floating mines" ever sink Allied battle-ships.—*Seattle Times*.

THE quickest way to get a larger army and navy is to get some larger Congressmen.—*Columbia State*.

TURKEY and Bulgaria have not yet disclaimed responsibility for the Sussex.—*Springfield Republican*.

WE may yet be forced to ask Germany to reinstate von Tirpitz in the name of humanity.—*Columbia State*.

UNCLE SAM must never wrong the weak.—*Colonel Roosevelt*. Three rousing cheers from Colombia.—*New York World*.

PERHAPS if we wait a bit, Germany will supply us with a fresh U-boat crisis to take our minds off the Sussex.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.

A BRITISH opponent of conscription says that a conscript army can't fight. The German Army, for example.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

Is there no fellow-feeling between bosses? Senator Penrose heartlessly announces that Barnes is dead, but does not know it.—*New York Evening Post*.

CAPT. FRANZ VON PAPEN has been sent to Holland to "do work similar to that which he did in America." The Dutch do have their troubles.—*New York World*.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT is said to be planning some political surprises, but if there is anything the Colonel can't do it is to surprise any one.—*Washington Herald*.

MR. ROOSEVELT says that President Wilson is the friend of Mexican banditry. But General Villa probably thinks that he has an odd way of displaying his friendship.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

GERMANY apologizes to Switzerland for unintentional intrusion. How changed!—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

THE Italian press wonder why we don't go to war with Germany. Why doesn't Italy?—*Columbia State*.

WASHINGTON needs only the beans to be the pork-and-beans center of the world.—*Philadelphia North American*.

AN international court of bankruptcy seems the likeliest future development at The Hague.—*Wall Street Journal*.

If worse comes to worst, Republicans and Progressives can unite against Wilson on the high cost of gasoline.—*New York Evening Post*.

Is it possible that Henry Ford's astonishing victory over Senator William Alden Smith indicates that Michigan is not in a heroic mood?—*Boston Transcript*.

THE Municipal Council of Paris will preserve the hole made in the subway-roof by a Zeppelin bomb, utilizing it as an aperture for ventilation.—*New York World*.

ONE can't take much stock in the piratical prowess of this Schiller person after learning that his front name is Clarence Reginald.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

CHANCELLOR VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG says that there must be a "new" Belgium at the end of the war. That's the way the Allies feel about Prussia and Germany.—*Chicago Herald*.

DR. SPAHN, leader of the Centerist party in the Reichstag, says that "Americans of German descent have indeed endeavored to create a sentiment for our view, unfortunately without success." Why not also give due credit to the German submarine commanders?—*New York World*.

# FOREIGN - COMMENT

## CANADA STIRRED BY WAR-GRAFT

**S**ENSATIONAL CHARGES of war-graft, or what the Dominion papers prefer to describe in milder terms as "profiteering," are now exercising the minds of our Canadian neighbors. Involved in the scandal is that energetic and picturesque personality, General Sir Sam Hughes, Canada's Minister of Militia, who, when the charges were brought, was absent in England on a tour of inspection of the Canadian Overseas Forces. The story, as succinctly told in the *Montreal Weekly Witness*, runs:

"Shortly after the opening of the present session of the Canadian Parliament Sir Wilfrid Laurier brought in a resolution demanding an investigation of the Shell Committee and its transactions. Throughout the session the resolution has been debated as occasion offered, and a gradually accumulating list of charges has been brought forward. A number of these have been against the Shell Committee for favoritism toward concerns in which its own members were interested, but proof of wrongdoing has never been very clearly established. The Government has of course a large majority in the House and rested secure in its certainty that it could vote down Sir Wilfrid Laurier's motion as soon as the debate played itself out.

"Just as this was about to happen, Mr. Kyte, of Richmond, N. S., brought in a series of charges in connection with the letting of contracts that fairly staggered the Government. He charged that two companies in New York having a combined capital of only \$4,000 were given contracts for the manufacture of ammunition by the Canadian Shell Committee to the extent of \$22,000,000; that these companies, not being able to finance their contracts, were advanced over \$2,000,000 by the Canadian Government to enable them to make a start; that Colonel Allison was the intermediary through which these contracts were let; that he shared very largely in the profits, and that it was through Colonel Allison's influence with General Sir Sam Hughes that such contracts were given; that at the same time Canadian firms asking for contracts were turned down because the Government said it could not let contracts to any who had not the machinery or means to finance them."

Such are the allegations, and the Dominion Government has been swift to act upon them. A Royal Commission has been appointed to examine the charges, but the Prime Minister refuses to allow the issue to be broadened to include what the London (Ont.) *Advertiser* calls "all the transactions called into question." It is the Liberal party that is pressing the charges, while the Conservative papers generally refuse to believe that there is much—if any—fire behind all the smoke. The Liberal attitude is aptly expressed by *The Advertiser*, which says:

"It is as much, if not more, to the advantage of the Government to have everything cleared up as it is to the Opposition. It is not so much Colonel Allison, Sir Sam Hughes, or other individuals on trial, as it is Canada. The world will be more interested in what attitude Canada adopts toward grafters, if there are any, than in the result to the men. An inquiry of the broadest and strictest kind, without party obstruction, is the only way to put the Dominion in her proper position of integrity."

Not a few papers suggest that Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, and the other members of the Government will suffer

in prestige and that the fall of the Ministry is a distinct possibility. As several papers express it, "the mud will stick" and not always upon the guilty party. Thus the *Toronto Saturday Night* writes:

"There is no disposition on our part to try Sir Sam Hughes, J. Wesley Allison, or any one else out of court. Major-General Sir Sam has been ordered home from England, and will in due time appear before the investigating committee. As for J. Wesley Allison, he is, at this writing, in New York City, but is pleading illness and has so far failed to appear.

"No matter what the outcome of this investigation; no matter how innocent of wrongdoing our Minister of Militia may prove himself to be; no matter if J. Wesley Allison, Sir Sam's confidential adviser, agent, and friend, proves his innocence to the hilt, the mud has been thrown and much of it will stick. It matters not so much that it sticks to General Hughes or to Allison: they are but individuals. It will stick to the Canadian people as a whole."

Some of the papers think that, whatever may be the outcome of the investigation, Sir Sam Hughes's rule at the Canadian War Office will be of short duration. The *Toronto Globe* writes:

"Granted that General Sir Sam Hughes and General Bertram are shown to have been the honest dupes of Colonel Allison, how can Sir Robert Borden retain at the head of the War Department of Canada a man whose friendship led him to play the fool in a matter of life and death?

"Graft-infested Russia would not retain in her service a Minister who had been so hoodwinked—to put the matter in its proper light—as Sir Sam Hughes was in the fuse-contracts. Why should Canada?

"The manufacturers who lost twenty million dollars' worth of orders through the folly of General Bertram and General Sir Sam Hughes should put that question up to Sir Robert Borden, and they should do it now."

Opinion in the Dominion capital is divided, and the *Ottawa Free Press* makes a passionate plea for calm judgment. It says:

"It does make one fighting-mad to know that there are sharks—and not only foreigners—whose one thought is the amassing of fortunes out of the war—men who are prepared to take advantage of the nation's dire needs to exact the largest amount of personal profit. We all know the woods are full of them. We hope that some day they will be exposed and get their deserts.

"But don't let us put the blame in the wrong place. Don't let us hastily hound men like Bertram, who conscientiously did their very best to save the country from such sharks. While the house is on fire don't let us shoot the firemen because they grabbed hose wherever they could get it.

"Canada needed fuses in the worst way. We were up against it. Did the Bertram shell committee exercise reasonable judgment in getting them? That is the question. It is no use tearing our hair over men of a certain stamp, who, having us at their mercy, proceeded to do us up for a pretty sum of money. But it is up to the Dominion Government to prove to us that the alternative was worse than the robbery."

Going farther west we find a tendency to believe that General Hughes will prove too much for his enemies. The *Ottawa* correspondent of the *Edmonton Journal* says flatly that the whole agitation is a fake, and continues:



SIR SAM HUGHES.

Canada's popular War Minister, who is named in the war-graft scandal which is now agitating the Dominion.



"Further investigation into the fuse-contracts of the two firms under fire have considerably weakened Messrs. Kyte and Carvell's charges. The firms under suspicion have made deliveries according to contract. They have carried out their part of the contracts to the letter; also all these contracts are guaranteed by one of the most powerful trust companies in the United States—the Trusts Indemnity Company of New York. The British Government could not have lost the money advanced, as claimed."

A still more positive position is taken by the *Toronto Daily News*, which argues that not only has no money been lost, but even if it had it is not Canada's money, and anyway it is none of Canada's business. *The News* recalls previous "war-graft" scandals earlier in the war, and suggests that both these scandals are little more than party-measures devised by the Liberals to discredit Sir Robert Borden and the Conservative party. This *The News* expounds in an editorial which runs:

"For a year past Sir Robert Borden has had Sir Charles Davidson employed as a Royal Commission in ferreting out charges of wrongdoing in connection with war-contracts. Most of the charges were made by partisan Liberals and Liberal newspapers in the hope of making party capital, and most of them have been proved to be sheer libels.

"Now Sir Robert has taken the extreme step of appointing a second Commission to investigate Imperial war-contracts in which not a cent of Canadian money is involved and which were placed by a Shell Committee having no responsibility whatever to the Canadian Government. He has gone this length because one of his colleagues is said to have approved a division of profits on certain Imperial contracts among Colonel Allison and his associates.

"It is not yet clear how Mr. Lloyd-George will regard this invasion of the British Government's field by an Administration which has no claim on the money involved. The conclusion must be that the Canadian Prime Minister is bent on the fullest investigation of all charges in which his Ministry is even remotely interested."

None the less, some Western journals are convinced that a good deal of "profiteering" is going on somewhere. One of these is the *Winnipeg Grain Growers' Guide*, a paper in close touch with the dealers in wheat, who have been shipping vast quantities of grain overseas since the war began. It may thus be in a position to know whether any marked tendency exists to take an undue advantage of abnormal conditions in the direction of "profiteering." In a mordant article it deprecates the tendency to make money out of the war, and goes on to say:

"After the war we will have a new crop of millionaires who have been engaged in making war-munitions for the defense of the Empire. In their patriotic fervor they have been satisfied with from 200 per cent. to 400 per cent. profit. After the war they will no doubt be given a title, and a large number of them will be put in the Senate. This is one of the beautiful methods by which we build up a democracy in Canada."

## JAPAN'S IMMIGRATION-GRIEVANCE

ACCORDING TO CABLE DISPATCHES from Tokyo the recent passage of Representative John L. Burnett's immigration bill in the House seems to have occasioned much apprehension among Japanese editors. The Tokyo *Asahi* regards the Asiatic-exclusion features of the bill as a slight upon Japan, altho they have been put in a form which will not apply to Japanese subjects as long as the present "gentlemen's agreement," which now excludes Japanese laborers, remains in force.

Should this agreement lapse, however, the law will apply to Japanese labor, and this the *Asahi* regards as a discriminatory provision. All other proposed measures have been regarded in Japan as equally discriminatory. In the words of the Osaka *Mainichi*:

"Our treaty with America guarantees mutual freedom of trade and travel as well as residence in each other's countries, but this privilege on the part of Japan has been closely restricted by the so-called 'gentlemen's agreement.' We have faithfully adhered to the provisions of this agreement, and the emigration of Japanese laborers to America has been effectively stopt. Naturally we are at a loss to understand why the lawmakers at Washington should feel obliged to enact another immigration law which includes the Japanese among those peoples against whom it proposes to discriminate. If the United States thinks the 'gentlemen's agreement' inadequate to accomplish the purpose for which it was entered into, she is in honor bound to explain the reasons.

"If European nations as well as Americans of European descent may protest, as they are, in fact, protesting, against the literacy test, which to us is no violation of justice, why may we not protest against the provision which is obviously discriminatory against us, and therefore flagrantly unjust? To accept without protest

another immigration law which makes us a target of discrimination is to acquiesce in the humiliation which the nation can not long endure."

The Tokyo *Asahi* admits that the exclusion clause of the Burnett Bill does not apply to Japan as long as the "gentlemen's agreement" is in force, but fears that the intention of our Government and legislature may be to discontinue the agreement when it expires four years hence, and thus include the Japanese in the general category of excluded peoples, a prospect that it does not regard at all pleasantly.

In discussing the immigration bills pending in our legislature, the Tokyo *Yorodzu*, often regarded as sensational, touches upon the attitude of the British colonies toward Japanese emigration, and intimates that as long as Japan acquiesces in the exclusion policy of the British colonies her protests against any action that the American people may see fit to take must necessarily be weak. It continues:

"Japan has been most faithful to the requirements of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and yet the treatment meted out to our countrymen in Canada, Australia, and other British colonies has been a glaring insult to us."



A DIRTY SITUATION.

PREMIER BORDEN—"They are plastering it all over me, too."

—Saturday Night (Toronto).

## PORTUGAL AT WAR

**"THE DELIBERATELY PROVOCATIVE ACTION"** of Portugal in seizing the German ships lying in her harbors, says the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, left the German Government no other alternative but a declaration of war. According to the official view in Germany, it was England's need of ships, and the consequent pressure of the British Government upon its ancient ally, that is responsible for another Power being involved in the war. The German Government organ cites the text of the declaration of war against Portugal, which definitely adopts this opinion, for it runs:

"It is a fact that the Portuguese Government seized a number of German vessels out of all proportion to what was necessary for meeting the shortage of Portugal's tonnage, and that the Government did not attempt, even once, to come to an understanding with the German ship-owners, either directly or through the medium of the German Government. . . . ."

"The Portuguese Government by this procedure openly showed that it regards itself as the vassal of Great Britain and subordinates all other considerations to British interests and wishes. Furthermore, the Portuguese Government effected the seizure of the vessels in a manner in which the intention to provoke Germany can not fail to be seen."

The English papers, of course, assert that Portugal is entirely in the right, and they recall the ancient alliance which has existed between the two countries for so many centuries. The *London Times* remarks:

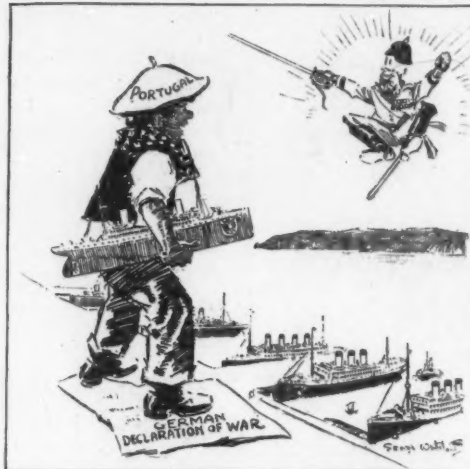
"Portugal is our oldest ally. As early as 1373 a political treaty was concluded between the two countries. It had been preceded by a commercial agreement between the Sovereign of Portugal and the merchants of London in 1353. This ancient alliance was formally cemented by the Treaty of Whitehall in 1661."

The *London Nation* discusses the propriety of Portugal's action, and says:

"The Portuguese case is, of course, that the requisitioning of interned merchant-vessels with compensation was within her legal rights, and she has a strong case; for it appears that the Germans, early in the war, requisitioned some Portuguese vessels in Belgian ports. This small issue is not, of course, the real cause of the breach. Portugal has from the first been anxious to fulfil her duties as an ally, and Sir Edward Grey's official statement hinted rather broadly that she had waited until, in our judgment, the appropriate moment for her intervention had arrived. Apart from the question of the ships (seventy ships are not to be despised), the aid, active or passive, of Portugal in the East-African campaign may be valuable. Why Germany, however, should have chosen to force the breach to the point of formal war is not so clear."

What active assistance to the Allied cause can be rendered by the new recruit is the theme of the *London Spectator*, which states:

"What Portugal can do in this war is quite considerable. She has already, as we gratefully acknowledge, kept a watch on her coasts, and we have not heard of German submarines or raiders being able to harbor there. The same watchfulness can now be bestowed on the Portuguese islands in the Atlantic where German ships have found temporary shelter. But a greater service still can be rendered in Africa. The entry of Portugal into the war has come at a very opportune moment—just as General Smuts is developing a largely conceived and dashing movement to crush the resistance in the last colony which belongs to Germany. German East Africa was already surrounded on nearly all sides by enemies when Portugal received her summons. The one district where the colony was not cut off from the outer world was the border of Portuguese Nyasaland. If Portugal can hold the gate here, German East Africa will indeed be a besieged land, and her end will be absolutely certain."



SHIPS THAT PASSED IN A NIGHT!

—Passing Show (London).

de Janeiro express their opinion very warmly, and as an example we may cite the comments of the *Epoch* on Brazil's decree of neutrality. It says:

"No; we are not neutral. We most ardently desire and hope for the victory of Portugal and her allies; and in order that it may be realized, the great majority of Brazilians will do all they can, both from the moral and the material point of view."

This exhibition of feeling in South America raises the hopes of some English papers. The *London Outlook* remarks:

"Portugal's seizure of the German ships in her ports may possibly have very far-reaching results, which even Germany's declaration of war and threats of impossible punishment will not suffice to avert. There are many German ships lying up in South-American ports which, if taken and used by the Governments in whose harbors they are rusting, would considerably relieve the freight-trouble from which South America is suffering. The openly expressed delight of the Brazilian people at the news of Portugal's entrance into the war is significant of a feeling that is probably latent throughout the Republics of South America. No doubt German influence is or has been fairly powerful in those countries, but it would stand for very little if the racial

THE GERMAN—"Give back those ships!"  
THE PORTUGUESE—"Come and get them!"

—De Amsterdammer.

enthusiasm of the Latin caught fire, especially if it were seen that racial enthusiasm and economic interest pointed the same way.

"As for fear of Germany, if the peoples of South America have a failing it is certainly not timidity. German tactics which succeeded in the North would probably receive short shrift in the South."



THE VERDUN BATTLE-FIELD, WHERE FRENCH AND

In this maze of forest, wood, hill, and stream is being fought one of the most sanguinary and stubborn battles in human history, and upon the of the land. Note: *Forêt* is forest; *bois*, wood; *pt. bs.* is *petit bois* or little wood, and *côte* is hill. Haute de Côte de l'Oie is the summit of Goose Hill, line is too shifting to be indicated, but it runs roughly from Fort de Tavannes, between Forts Vaux and Douaumont, thence, skirting Pepper Hill

### THE SIEGE OF VERDUN

**U**NSHAKEN CONFIDENCE regarding the final outcome at Verdun animates both sides in this protracted struggle.

Notwithstanding the fact that Verdun is the only fortress that has been able in this war to offer formidable resistance to the German assault, the military leaders in the Fatherland express their satisfaction with the results so far achieved, and scornfully dismiss the idea, prevalent in Allied countries, that the assaults on Verdun are the last blows of a despairing offensive. This is made very plain by the speech of the German Minister of War in the Reichstag. He refused to discuss military affairs in detail, saying that the recent speech of the Imperial Chancellor and the daily military reports contained all the information that could be discreetly disclosed, but he went on to mention the assaults at Verdun, and said:

"These are not, as our enemies pretend to believe, the last efforts of an exhausted nation, but hammer-blows of a strong and unconquerable people provided with human reserves and all other necessary means for the hammer-blows which will be repeated until our adversaries are weary.

"To attain this aim, I work with all my skill. A hundred yards of trenches are more valuable to me than the finest speeches.

"This war will not be terminated by speeches about victory, but by strong blows on the battle-field and strong blows at home to hold on to the end. We want to force a victorious decision. Only if those at home hold on can the Army do its utmost. Never before has any war been extended so

criminally against women and children as has now been done by England.

"But the means at our disposal are too vast and our will is too strong for England to be able to realize her starvation-plan. The Army expresses its gratitude to the people for the strong-minded heroism at home. Supported by this spirit, the Army will give everything for a peace which will be in proportion to our sacrifices and which will safeguard us in the future against similar assaults.

"Until then patience is the principal thing in this war. All its decisions ripen slowly but surely. Complete victory will come. Let us be sure of this."

Equal satisfaction reigns in Paris, where, despite the periodic attacks delivered in force, the military critics are agreed that the operations around Verdun are rapidly assuming the character of trench-warfare, similar to that on the general front. The French critics emphasize the heavy loss that the storming of fortresses necessarily involves and profess to believe that the German Army can not stand the strain. For instance, Colonel Rousset says in the *Petit Parisien*:

"Such hecatombs can not last. It is improbable that our adversary, while carrying his disregard of human life to the point of madness, can go on throwing his soldiers into the charnel-house without thinking of the morrow. The day must come, and come soon, when he will no longer be able even to resist."

Other critics profess to see in the persistence of the German attacks on Verdun a motive that the strategic value of the city does not explain. The *Paris Gaulois* says flatly that this motive





GERMANS HAVE FOUGHT SINCE FEBRUARY 21.

result many critics think the ultimate issue of the war will depend. This map, taken from *L'Illustration*, of Paris, shows in admirable detail the line so famous in the dispatches, while Le Mort Homme is Dead Man's Hill, Côte du Poivre is Pepper Hill, and Bois des Corbeaux is Crows' Wood. The battle on the north, it crosses the river and runs through Cumieres, north of Dead Man's Hill, along Forges Brook, then south of Haucourt, to Avocourt.

is political, and that Germany fears the domestic effects of a defeat before that city. It continues:

"The Germans are well aware of, and no longer seek to hide, the importance of this gigantic struggle. Verdun has become a symbol. What its strategic value may be most people ignore, but the whole world has its eyes fixt on this one point on the map. To him will belong the decisive victory who conquers under the walls of Verdun."

The tone of the London press is in substantial agreement with the *Gaulois*. *The New Witness*—notable for its acute military criticism—says:

"It looks very much as if the German assault upon Verdun really seems to be getting pretty near the point of exhaustion.

"The French, if hard prest, could have afforded to yield all the ground they hold to the west of the Meuse, as far back as the ridge of Charny. Only when that crest was carried would Verdun itself be in any danger. That the repeated attacks have produced only so comparatively insignificant a retirement as has so far taken place that our allies still hold the Mort Homme and the highest point of the Goose's Crest seems to indicate that the vigor of the German offensive is by no means so great as it was in the first great assault from the north. Their present position leaves the French still on the flank of the German forces east of the Meuse.

"Whether our allies will find it necessary to yield more ground it would not be safe to prophesy, but that Verdun should fall seems now next door to impossible. Indeed, the persistence of the enemy in his all but hopeless enterprise must, one would think, now have a purely political motive—the fear

lest a confession of final failure should produce a dangerous reaction at home."

Characterizing the struggle before Verdun as "one of the greatest dramas of all time," the London *Observer* explains why this characterization is true:

"For this there are several reasons. On the one side, when we take the weight of metal employed, together with the mass and fury of men, the fight far surpasses everything that has been seen before. Mountains of ammunition, shells that had been accumulating in millions, have been shot away. No previous experience or imagination had contemplated for a moment such a sustained tempest of steel and chemicals as has raged for weeks over the heights of the Meuse."

The final conclusion of *The Observer*, after a long and detailed discussion of the operations, runs:

"But now let us make an intermediate summing up. For all the substantial purposes the Huns have definitely failed. Their losses must be three times what at the outset they thought probable. The excitable precipitancy of their false bulletins shows that they were full of feverish hopes of rapid progress. They undoubtedly hoped to conquer the Verdun salient within a fortnight. They have not shaken France. They have not exalted German confidence. They have not impressed neutrals. They have not realized their expectations on the technical side. Two thousand guns and unlimited shell have not done what was anticipated.

"Yet the Kaiser and his military counselors are in the cleft stick. If they give up, the attempt on Verdun must count, all things considered, as their greatest defeat in the war."

## TURKEY'S DISCREET SILENCE

"EXPLANATIONS never explain," says an old proverb, and acting on this sound advice the Constantinople papers have carefully refrained from mentioning any of the incidents of the war which would call for editorial apology or explanation. Indeed, the most illuminating feature of the Turkish press is what is not said. For example, the editorial columns of the organs of Stamboul are silent concerning the Russian victories at Erzerum and Bitlis, while the fact that a "strategic retirement" of the Turkish Army has occurred at these places is not conspicuously announced. Turkish editors at the present time seem more anxious to emphasize the mutual respect that exists between the subjects of the Sultan and their Teutonic allies, while at the same time they labor to show the desperate condition of the Entente Powers resulting from the popular distrust of their respective Governments. As an example of tactfully ignoring the Russian victories in Asia Minor, we may quote the Constantinople *Tanine* when it sums up the winter campaigns:

"In every theater of the war there have been movements of only secondary importance for weeks past. We have scored successes against the British in Irak, and the Russians have undertaken to keep us busy in the Caucasus. But speaking generally, the winter has been, on all the fronts, a breathing-spell after the previous strain. More than that, it has been a time of expectation and of preparation for what is to come. The Russians certainly needed a time to recuperate after the crushing defeats of the summer. It is clear that not only they, but the French and the English also, look with anxiety and fear to what the spring will offer them."

Naturally enough, the press in the countries of the Allies are not magnifying what internal dissensions may occur, but, if we may believe the *Tanine*, things are in a chaotic state in France:

"Internal affairs in France are growing more serious from day

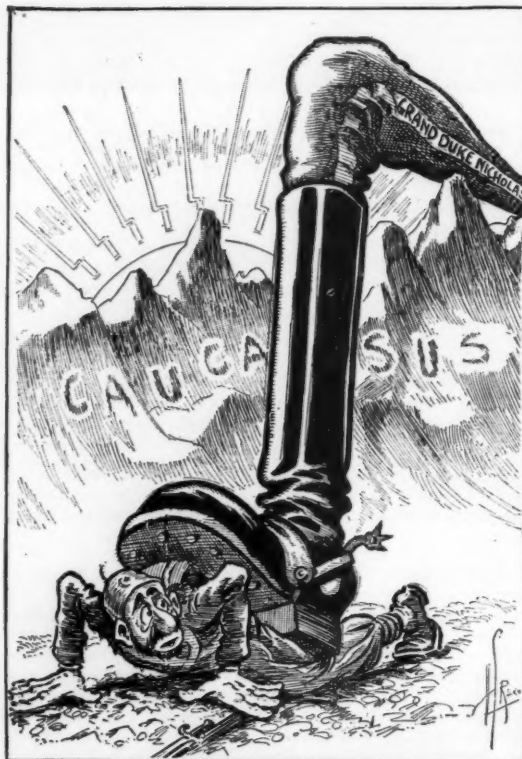
to day. The life of the Briand Cabinet is that of only a few months, but already it is greatly shaken, in Parliament, in the press, and among the people. The old animosity between the Right and Left wings has become accentuated. From all sides the responsibility for constantly recurring military failure and the resulting disappointment is thrown upon the Government.

"It is quite unnecessary to search for reasons for the heat and indignation born of anxiety and mourning over continuous loss and failure. It is all the natural and inevitable result of a mistaken policy followed by France for many years. In the country is unpreparedness for what was coming, coupled with self-glorification. Influences from without have contributed to make the blind self-satisfaction complete.

"Russia and England deceived and corrupted the French into subservency to their interests. The false patriotism of the Nationalists contributed heavily to the error into which the country fell, so from the day when the war began France has pursued her old vicious policy in the face of her own miscalculations and the lies of her friends. The entire French press, all the leaders of France, have been persistently blind to patent facts."

Nor are affairs in England in any too pleasant a state. According to the *Tanine*, the British Parliament is in a daily uproar, one party reviling the other for every defeat incurred. In financial circles the greatest fears are entertained that the huge war-expenditure will result in national bankruptcy, while a much harassed and conscripted populace is said to be on the verge of open revolt:

"England has begun to taste the bitterness of the war. Note the frightful cost of the war as disclosed by the Premier in the House of Commons—five million English pounds per day, double the cost to Germany. No people can endure such a burden. England began the war without counting the cost either in money or in men, and now stands aghast at the prospect before her. At the same time her leaders avow the determination to keep on fighting—for how long?—till victory is gained! It is an impossible task, an intolerable burden, and there are many signs that the English people are wearying of it to the verge of revolt."



LONG LEGS, LONG STRIDES.

—The Star (Montreal).



THE THREE WISE MEN OF THE EAST WHO BRING GOOD NEWS.

—Lustige Blätter (Berlin).

DIVERGENT VIEWS OF NEAR-EASTERN AFFAIRS.

# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

## PUTTING THE AIR TO WORK

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING THINGS in a modern industrial plant is the wider use of compressed air for all sorts of purposes. Not only the mechanical force of the escaping jet is used, but it is an efficient drier and, conversely, when combined with spray, a moistener. For cleaning out-of-the-way nooks nothing can equal it. It tempers steel, stirs mixing-liquids, and blows factory-whistles. It is clean, and when it has done its work it is in nobody's way. It makes the place where it is used a cooler, sweeter, and more comfortable place to work in. Mr. Harry Franklin Porter, in one of a series of articles in *Factory* (Chicago, April), writes, in substance:

"A jet of water is capable of cooling or cleaning, but its action is limited to materials which will not be injured by moisture, and it requires provisions for drainage. Air, on the other hand, will clean or cool a batch of dough or a chunk of steel with equal facility. A steam-jet, too, can accomplish many things by direct action, but who wants to work around one? Air is obviously in a class by itself, for such purposes. In at least one machine-shop, air-jets are employed on cutting tools, in lieu of oil or soda-water, to keep both tool and work cool.

"Air, again, in a German factory, has been found to solve the problem of graduated hardening of steel. By carefully spacing the nozzles the degree of hardening may be graded quite accurately.

"For reaching dirt and dust in the hidden recesses of machines and product, nothing equals a blast of air from a well-directed nozzle. Vacuum-cleaners are all right for flat surfaces, and hence excellent for floors, tables, and benches, but it takes a jet with plenty of pressure behind it to remove oily particles and negotiate the irregularities of motors and machines. Dynamos and motors, for best results, and safety against fire, must be kept clean. How to dislodge and remove the particles which collect on the cores and windings was a knotty problem until the air-jet was tried.

"Textile-mills, too, have of late adopted air-cleaning very generally. In no industry is the cleaning-problem of greater moment. Lint generally is heavy from the fact that the atmosphere of textile-rooms is, or always should be, somewhat humid. Hence, if blown downward, the lint gravitates directly to the floor. Many machines can be cleaned while in motion, thus increasing the output-efficiency."

When a mill is once "piped for air," other uses of it continually develop. For instance, in a textile-mill the air must be kept moist, and the air-jet, combined with a water-spray, has been found the best thing for the purpose. This plan also promotes cooling and ventilation. Stock is moistened by the same device, using a coarser spray. Again:

"Air is effective in removing not only solid particles, but undesirable liquid dirt as well. Close to the point of discharge, the force of an air-jet is so great, under even a moderate pressure, that jets will do the work of brushes, as in raising the nap on certain heavy fabrics and putting the finish on silk ribbons, or of buffing wheels as in polishing metal. In one plant an invisible screen is thus formed across a door-opening which must be kept unobstructed, to keep out flies. Men can easily pass, but winged insects might as well try to get through a steel-plate.

"Again, air-pressure is one of the best ways of quickly and thoroughly forcing the water out of boiler-tubes. It is also an excellent means of testing, not only boiler-tubes for leaks, but any kind of piping. It searches out the minutest leaks, the location of which will at once be apparent if the pipe is coated with soapy water.

"Air is furthermore an aid to more rapid drying. In a varnish-plant, air is introduced into the newly coopered barrels, after they have been glued, to make the glue set faster. It is also used to dry out the steel-drums after washing.

"In several cotton-mills the yarn, after it has been dyed, is dried by the same agency.

"Vacuum-drying, where applicable, is, of course, more efficient

than pressure-drying. It is, in fact, about the quickest known method. This principle is taken advantage of very largely in textile-mills to secure rapid drying of materials. A properly designed air-compressor can create whatever vacuum is needed about the plant, as well as supply air at pressure.

"The agitation of liquids is another use to which the air-jet principle has been successfully applied. Mixed paints, varnishes, and many chemical and dyeing solutions must be kept in constant agitation, or very thoroughly stirred by hand or mechanical means before drawing. A compressed-air manifold in the bottom of the tank, with orifices facing downward to prevent sediment entering and stopping up the holes, is a most effective means of accomplishing this purpose. It can make the liquid fairly boil.

"A blast of compressed air also is an excellent means of blowing the factory-whistle, if you carry no steam at night or over holidays. If the air-compressor is electrically driven, it can be started and stopped automatically to replenish the air-supply should the whistle have to blow a long time. The United States Steel Corporation at Gary have a special compressed-air whistle which they blow four times a day to call the attention of all workmen to the subject of safety."

## ALCOHOL AND IMMUNITY

ALCOHOL, OUTSIDE THE HUMAN BODY, may be an antiseptic, but inside its effect is to hinder the action of those natural enemies to infection with which nature has provided the blood. In other words, the body can fight disease better if it does not attempt to "fight booze" at the same time. These would appear to be the well-considered results of the latest scientific experiments on the effect of alcohol on immunity to disease, as set forth in an editorial in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, March 25). The writer reminds us at the outset that the present campaign against alcohol differs from the crusades of a generation ago in attempting to support its movements by evidence. Facts already ascertained to be true and sifted by critical analysis furnish, he thinks, a sufficient warning against excessive indulgence. To-day it merely remains necessary to mobilize these facts and advance them in the form of reasonable arguments rather than exaggerated claims. He goes on:

"Recently, we presented evidence regarding the untoward effects of comparatively small doses of alcohol on some of the fundamental neural activities in man. The inevitable outcome is the establishment of a depression even of the simplest-forms of motor-processes. There was nothing whatever to suggest true stimulation or increase in efficiency. There is not a little evidence pointing to an unmistakable lowering of bodily resistance to disease after the prolonged administration of alcohol. This may manifest itself in a restricted formation of antibodies [the natural antiseptics in the blood], and in increased susceptibility to bacterial infection and related phenomena. One feature of this phase of the alcohol-problem has lately been the subject of new investigations which relate to the immunity factor. . . . At the hygienic institute of the University of Munich, Reich has continued the study of the blood-cells in moderate drinkers as contrasted with abstainers. . . . The bactericidal action of normal human-blood serum on typhoid organisms was observed to be more pronounced, on the average, in abstainers than in those accustomed to large quantities of alcohol. The phagocytosis [destruction by blood-cells] of typhoid bacilli likewise was accomplished more readily by the cells of those who do not indulge or rarely consume spirituous liquors. Furthermore, the resistance of human red-blood corpuscles to hypotonic-salt solution appears to be diminished in some proportionate relation to the degree of alcoholic indulgence. It should be clearly understood that these unfavorable biologic phenomena attending the more or less liberal use of alcohol are neither confined to the ingestion of this product alone nor universally obtained. These newer statistical indications,



however, clearly conform to the generality of other evidence in placing the burden of defense on the regular use of so-called alcoholic stimulants."

### A FLOATING FARM

**L**AND IS UNNECESSARY for a garden if one has plenty of water available. This is clearly shown by the success of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, with its "floating farm," as described in *Hospital Management* (Louisville, Ky., March). Bellevue's experience indicates, according to the writer, that wherever there is an old ferry-boat or barge that may be begged, borrowed, or bought, there is an opportunity to create a floating truck-garden of considerable capacity. Fruits and flowers may be cultivated, too, and in the very work itself there is a certain value for patients who may engage in it. We read:

"Bellevue Hospital's floating farm is the old ferry-boat *Southfield*, which for years plied between the Battery and Staten Island. The decks of this craft have been lowered several feet below the bulwarks, and layer after layer of rich loam has been laid from stem to stern.

"In this soil there is raised a wide variety of vegetables and flowers under the direction of Miss H. A. Driscoll, chief nurse in charge of the juvenile department. Child-patients, usually those affected with tuberculosis, are the gardeners.

"Early in the spring the outside decks, covered over with rich earth, are laid out in the form of beds and made ready for cultivation by children who tend the patches till June, when they leave and others go on with the work. Even older patients take a hand at the tillage. Among the vegetables raised are lettuce, radishes, onions, carrots, corn, tomatoes, squash, and beets. There are also plots devoted to the cultivation of flowers, in the tending of which the children go in for a general course of nature-study, even to the observation of the habits and ways of bugs and butterflies.

"During the winter-months the farm-land, as it were, is cleared away and the decks given over to the fresh-air treatment of tuberculosis. On the first and upper side-decks the older patients are placed, while the upper bow-deck is used as a classroom for the children, where they continue their studies from the point left off at the time they were compelled to quit school. All year round there are in the neighborhood of fifty-five children on board."



DAISIES.

On the old ferry-boat.

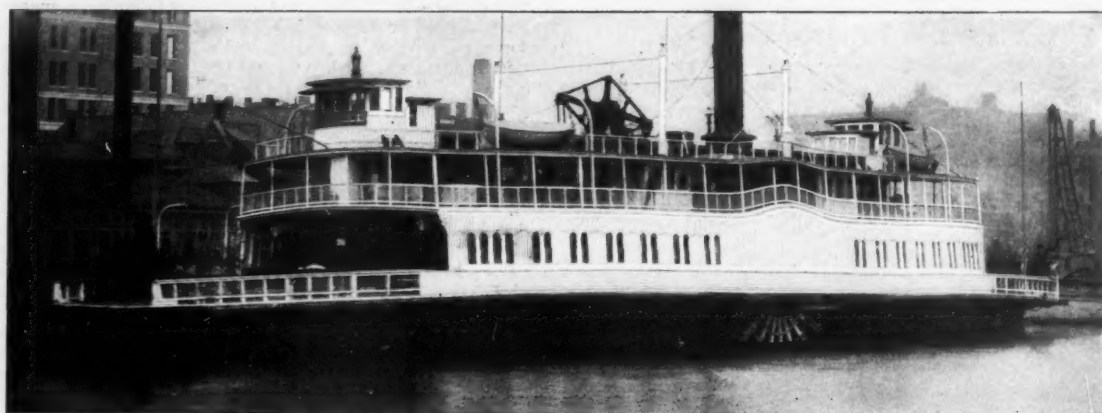
### TO TEACH CURIOSITY

**I**N MOST CHILDREN curiosity is apt to be repressed rather than stimulated. The average bright boy or girl, in the belief of the average parent, "wants to know" too many things for his own good, certainly for the peace of mind of his elders. But when a child is deprived of one or more of his faculties, this healthy desire to know about things is underdeveloped and needs stimulation. In an article on "The Inquisitive Habit," by W. Carey Roe, quoted in *The Volta Review* (Washington, March) from *The Teacher of the Deaf* (London, February), the writer tells us that this is the case with deaf children. Altho it would be absurd, he says, to suggest that deafness in itself prevents one from being curious, there can be no doubt that the pupil's inability to satisfy his natural longings "to know," due to the non-development of speech, brings about a deadening of the curiosity-instinct and a retardation in the development of the inquisitive habit, especially where the parents fail to get into touch with the child. In most cases the instinct of curiosity on entering school is dormant. He goes on, in substance:

"One of the earliest aims should be, therefore, to see that the instinct of curiosity is stimulated and properly developed. The mere interest the teacher displays in the child is often sufficient to make the child come to her for information: he finds in the teacher, or should do so, some one who understands his needs and who will satisfy his curiosity. The interest and the difficulty of lessons should be great enough to make the child want to know more. The deaf child at first is limited to signs and facial gestures for his question-forms. A child will often 'look' a question—there is no need for words.

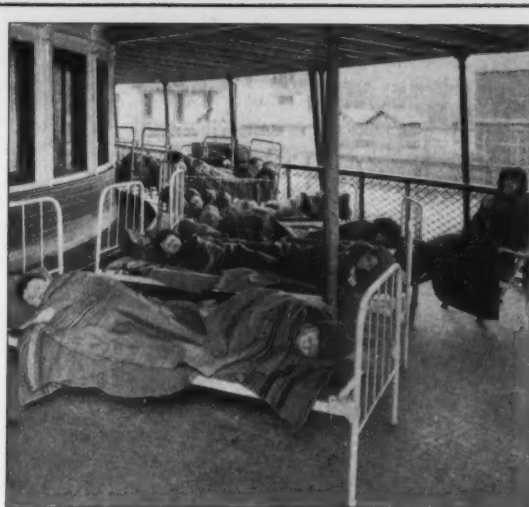
"The process of expansion of a deaf child on entering school and his new environment is interesting to watch but difficult to describe. But, varying with the mentality of the child, it is not long before a sign of some sort is picked up. This sign is generally a simple one: but it briefly means 'what?' or 'I want to know.'

Personally, I see no reason why the use of this sign by the younger children should be prevented—at any rate, until the child can use the word 'what' without too much articulatory effort. This word 'what,' when learned, will then bear, as it does with normal children, a variety of meanings according to the



THE GOOD SHIP *SOUTHFIELD* AT HER PERMANENT ANCHORAGE.

With a crew of scores of children she makes every year a stationary summer voyage, bringing daisy-fields and open air to tenement folk.



THE NAUTICAL FARM-HANDS' AFTERNOON NAP.

circumstances in which it is used. The inquisitive habit should rapidly develop, and all through school it should be only bounded by the speech- and language-limitations of the child."

Mr. Roe would use questions in two ways—to teach curiosity by asking the child, and by encouraging the child to ask for himself. Questions asked of the child stimulate him to ask in turn, suggest the possibility of getting information by inquiry, and teach the proper way of doing so. This last would appear to be important. Says Mr. Roe:

"From a speech- and language-point of view, the child is handicapped by his inability to use the particular form his query requires. A child may wish to know what is inside a box, but it is obvious that he can't say, 'What's inside?' nor can he say, 'How does it work?' but he does want to know these facts, and we should give him the question-forms and encourage him to attempt their use as the necessity arises. It should be the object of the teacher to prepare lessons in which exercise in question-forms appears as real as possible to the child. The child should feel that the question is not altogether without purpose; that information of some kind of which he is at present ignorant is to be gained by asking. In this way the real object of questions will be impress on the child, and there will be more likelihood of these questions being asked beyond the confines of the school.

"The question-instinct is in the child, and it is for us as teachers to develop it and to clothe the tendency to inquire with the recognized and usual language-forms. The continuous exercise and use of these, first by us and then by the child, should be constant until the time arises when a query can be asked or exprest without conscious effort as to the speech or language required, until the thought itself arises in the mind, as it were, to find the language ready for its expression. On these lines an approximation to that self-development through which the normal child passes before coming to school is possible, and the way is opened to the child to obtain the benefit of the experiences of those around him, which his physical disability prevents him from acquiring in early infancy in the usual way."

## LENT AS A SANITARY SEASON

**L**ENT as a season of fasting is not only a religious observance—it is "a moral gymnastic," whose object is to stir up the will to resist evil and to keep under subjection the unruly impulses of the flesh. So we are assured by Francis Malahay, who writes on "Why We Keep Lent," in *The Forecast* (New York, April). Mr. Malahay reminds us that Prof. William James regarded this ancient means of educating the will and clearing the brain as essentially sound and effective. It is equally sound, too, the writer tells us, from the physiological standpoint, since a prolonged fast involves a kind of spring house-cleaning of the system, a getting rid of the poisonous products of decomposition, with a corresponding increase of energy and endurance. Mr. Malahay reminds us that fasting is not peculiar to the Christian religion alone—it is well-nigh universal. He writes:

"Back of a custom of such universality, the modern mind looks for some basis of solid utility, and in this case it is not far to seek. Translated into modern terms, the ecclesiastical 'subjection of the flesh' means simply the elimination of autointoxicants. The reduction of the proportion of meat in the diet and the substitution thereof of lighter fare is, as a matter of fact, the very last word of dietetic science.

"It has long been known by physiologists that the putrefaction of food in the intestines is the source of many poisons which tend to be reabsorbed into the blood, causing what is popularly known as 'autointoxication.' It has also been known for a long time that this decomposition of food was largely the decomposition of protein; but only recently has the question been raised as to whether the reduction of the protein element in food might not help to overcome the evil. A sweeping permanent reduction of protein has been advocated by the highest authorities, and altho its advisability is



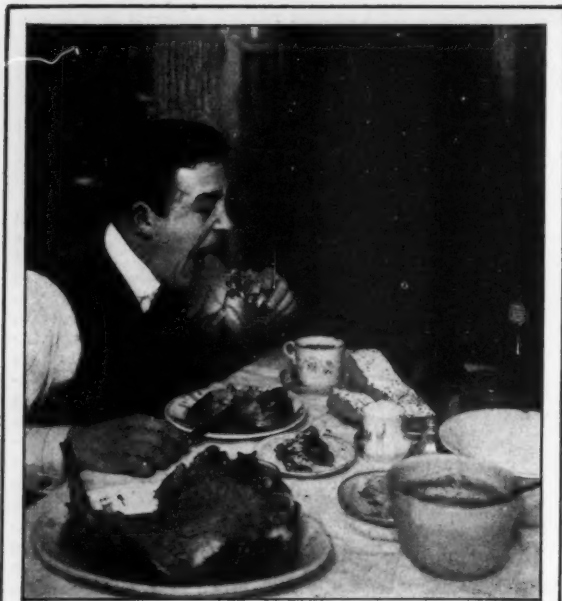
THERE ARE NO WAN OR LISTLESS FACES ON THE SOUTHFIELD.



BREAD AND MILK AND EGGS FOR HUNGRY FARMERS.

still under debate, there is no question that a temporary reduction is, under certain circumstances, decidedly advantageous. Such a change is especially valuable in springtime, when our winter tendency to overindulge in flesh foods, heavy in protein, is beginning to show results in the customary spring lassitude and irritability. Fortunately Lent comes at just the right time, and a properly conducted Lenten fast will thoroughly cleanse the system of its accumulated poisons. Especially in the case of people who lead an indoor or sedentary life, this physiological spring house-cleaning is much to be commended.

"Leaving the question of intestinal poisoning aside, Professor Chittenden, of Yale, is of the opinion that waste products from the combustion of protein are probably responsible for fatigue, and that Americans would increase both strength and resistance by restricting their ordinary consumption of meat. In his classical experiment with a squad of soldiers, he found that their strength and endurance were actually thus increased. . . .



Courtesy of "The Forecast," New York.

#### A LENTEN OPPORTUNITY MISSED.

Lenten temperance in eating, a bodily "spring house-cleaning," may be distasteful to this man; but it would add years to his life.

Irving Fisher, in another well-known experiment on nine men, gradually reduced the protein allotment of eight of them and found as a consequence that their physical endurance increased over 90 per cent. in five months. . . .

"Many religious systems have insisted that fasting was a great aid in the curbing of passionate sexual impulses.

"In their indorsement of the fast, the saints and ascetics of all ages seem to have hit upon an important truth which only in recent years has received scientific confirmation, but it appears that they were in truth wiser in their generation than the 'children of the world.'

"The advantages of the complete fast are not so well established as those resulting from the mere reduction of protein, but it still remains to be proved that the saints and ascetics were not physiologically right when they abstained completely from food for longer or shorter periods. Absolute fasting as a remedy for the accumulated ills of the body, and hence for those of the spirit as well, has been advocated with considerable vigor of late, and various prominent persons claim to have proved the efficacy of the practise in their own persons. These conclusions still want authoritative, scientific confirmation, but the fasters hail as a justification of their claims the successful treatment of diabetes at the Rockefeller Institute by this means, as lately reported in *The Journal of Medical Science*.

"Whatever may be the outcome of this controversy, there is no doubt that the miraculous accessions of power and insight, resulting from prolonged period of prayer and fasting, to which the ascetics of all ages have borne witness, were not wholly imaginary. Modern psychology has proved without a doubt

that there is a scientific basis to such assertions. Whether or not the low-protein standards of diet recommended by Chittenden and many other scientists will be generally accepted as the normal standard of mankind the year round is a matter which is still unsettled. The consensus of opinion seems to tend that way. Any one who wishes to play safe, however, will not make a mistake from a hygienic standpoint if he adopts—for six weeks in the springtime, at any rate—the meatless Lenten fare, and lets down a bit on the social whirl. The temporary discomforts he may experience will bear fruits that will far outweigh their disadvantages, and he will reap his reward in an increased efficiency throughout the months that follow."

## FERMENTED FOODS

THE USE OF THE SILO has familiarized farmers with the treatment of green food by fermentation and with its nutritive value. Lovers of sauerkraut know that this treatment yields also an agreeable and nourishing food for the human race. Other kinds of fermentation than the acid, such as those concerned in "ripening" cheese, have been used without general recognition of their nature. Milk, served with the Bulgarian bacillus, is the latest fermented food to become fashionable. An editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, April 1) tells us that bacteria of the Bulgarian group have lately been found to play an important part in the ripening of green food for cattle in the farm-silo. A recent report by Messrs. Hunter and Bushnell asserts that the use of silos or pits for the preservation of food for cattle is very old, the word, indeed, being derived from a Greek root, and its modern application coming from the ancient usage. The editorial writer goes on:

"There is even some question whether the fermentation of green food for cattle is not very old also, tho, if so, it has had ups and downs in popularity, and periods when it was entirely out of use. The modern use of ensilage is probably founded on a development of the ideas connected with the fermentation of cabbage and other green vegetables in the form of what is called sauerkraut for human beings. This has been employed in one way or another probably for many centuries."

Other products of fermentation in food produced a similar unfavorable first impression, and yet those accustomed to them had learned to like them and appreciate their value in digestion. To quote again:

"Sour milk, which for a time was looked on by many as a more or less noisome product, sure to do harm except to those with rugged constitutions whom nothing could possibly disturb, never lost its popularity among the working people, in dairy districts particularly, and its congener, buttermilk, maintained an even wider popularity. Certain kinds of cheese, whose taste and odor as well as appearance often indicated strikingly the presence of a number of varieties of bacterial fermentation, became popular among certain peoples and in certain countries. Tho deprecated at first by those who had their initial experience with them, their use has now spread until it is almost universal among those who can afford to pay good prices for the food they eat and who seek that variety which some think necessary to maintain gastrointestinal activity properly in persons who live indoors to a great extent and do not take much exercise.

"Some of the fermentations which have been noted in ensilage have as an end-product the conversion of starch and sugar, tho most of them lead to lactic acid. Cattle seem to thrive on both products, and human experience with the various kinds of cheeses seems to indicate that many other fermentation end-products, some of them of protein character, may prove beneficial as well as savory. In a word, the whole question of the relations of the nutrition of human beings and cattle, and the fact that many natural changes in food-materials seem to be conservative rather than destructive, are here illustrated. It seems not unlikely that the development of bacteriology, which was made originally because of its significance for humanity, but has proved of great service for cattle and plants, will now be furthered notably by contributions from the bacteriologic investigations of agriculturists and horticulturists. Thus many obscure points in the extremely difficult problems of nutrition may be cleared up."



# LETTERS - AND - ART

## AN ARTIST "CALLED BACK"

**N**O MORE TRAGIC STORY can be found in the annals of American art than the one now being revealed about Ralph Blakelock. While his paintings are bringing in auction-sales prices hardly matched by the work of any other American artist, he is himself confined in the insane retreat at Middletown and his family are living on the verge of

want. But even these facts do not match in tragedy with those other details of neglect and cupidity on the part of dealers and collectors that now show the cause of the artist's mental misfortunes. In years back the Blakelock family were always in dire straits and children were multiplying while the artist parted with his canvases for anything, apparently, that would meet the immediate needs of the hour. When the ninth child was born matters reached a crisis. The *New York Times* prints the story of the dealings that sent the artist to the madhouse:

"Matters were so desperate a week or so before the end that Mrs. Blakelock sent word to a collector who had bought several of her husband's pictures and begged him

"I know of two pictures that Blakelock was forced into selling for thirty-five dollars—not thirty-five dollars apiece, but that sum for both. Within the last two years one of those two pictures has sold for eight thousand dollars. And the man who got them for seventeen dollars and a half apiece has given away three hundred thousand dollars' worth of pictures to the American public.

"These fellows may be lovers of art, but how they love a bargain! They are the scoundrels who sent Ralph Blakelock to the madhouse. And they boast of it; they gloat over it. I met a man over in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the other day. 'I've got a Blakelock,' he told me, 'and I paid only twelve dollars for it. I want you to look at it and tell me what it is really worth.'

"These collectors, these benefactors, enriching themselves and their estates with the life-work of a man whose life was destroyed by the starvation which they are responsible for, and all this in the name of the love of the things that are beautiful. And the Academy, the National Academy! What did it do to



THE YOUNG BLAKELOCK.  
Born in 1847, a painter of genius, now for twenty years an inmate of the Middletown insane hospital.

to come to the house. He did so, and was told that they must have money or be forced into the street. The collector looked over the artist's unframed pictures (Blakelock could never buy frames) and said there was nothing there he cared for. Then he pointed to a small picture and remarked that that might do if it were larger. He finally agreed to pay \$200 for the same subject repainted on a larger canvas, and Blakelock joyfully accepted the commission.

"This is what that collector said when Blakelock arrived with the painting: 'Well, I see you didn't hit it off this time. That certainly is not the picture I offered to pay \$200 for. I wouldn't have it in my house.' Then he relented and offered much less. Blakelock went home with the picture; the insult had been too much even for him. That is, it was too much for him when it was offered. But it could not compete with the practical starvation at home. He went back to the collector, who now offered a still low figure, and counted out the money in bills. It was not such a large sum but what any gentleman of a high degree of culture and a lover of the arts might carry in his pocket for incidentals.

"Blakelock took the cash and went home. He showed the money to his wife, counted it carefully, slowly, and then threw it in the kitchen fire. That was the end of Blakelock as a great American artist. He became violent that night. They took him away the next day and in the evening the one over the octave came, a boy."

In the same number of *The Times* Mr. Leon Dabo, the painter, who has been a friend of Blakelock, stands responsible for this story:



RECALLED TO LIFE AND ART.

Blakelock, for whom artists are now banded to bring from his living tomb to freedom and the pursuit of his art.

poor Blakelock! Fourteen years after he had been taken away to a lunatic asylum because his pictures had no commercial value to him the Academy elects him an associate because his pictures have acquired commercial value. They elected Blakelock crazy when a picture by Blakelock sane sold for thirteen thousand dollars, and not before. Now, I say, they should

elect him president because one of his pictures has sold for twenty thousand dollars."

The fact that the Toledo Museum of Fine Arts paid \$20,000 for a fine Blakelock, or some other like reason, has moved benevolent friends to try to rescue the artist from his present plight. Alienists declare his condition such that improved surroundings might make his powers as an artist flower again; and a loan-exhibition of his work was held at the Reinhardt Galleries in New York to raise a fund for his benefit. In the New York *Tribune* Mr. Royal Cortissoz forestalls any spirit of belated patronage by declaring that "the exact nature of the loan-exhibition . . . should be clearly understood." Thus:

"It is closely allied, of course, with the movement now afoot to do all that may humanly be done to restore the broken mind of an artist having no material resources, and every visitor paying his dollar for admission to the show is surely welcome to indulgence in the sentiment of compassion. But let him not ignore the true significance of the rich reward which he immediately receives. We have the fullest appreciation of the kindness actuating the organizers of this affair and the collectors who have lent their pictures, yet we are confident that they would be among the first to admit that the occasion marks, above all things, the belated fulfilment of a duty. While we are grateful for their efforts, we like somehow to fit the exhibition into another frame: to imagine it as simply an affirmation of the painter's genius. It is as tho he had gathered his forces together and address us proudly, saying:

"Here am I. This is what I have done. Can you grudge me your good-will? Must it be mine as a gift? Is it not, rather, my right?"

"It was neglect as much as anything else that brought about his present condition, and, incomprehensible as that injustice always was, it seems uglier than ever in the presence of these beautiful pictures. They are very beautiful. Blakelock's strength resided always in his imaginative conception of landscape, his instinct for the poetizing of his themes. In the recent revival of interest in him some of his admirers have been more fervid than discreet. They would have it that he was a great artist, one of the greatest of his time. Hyperbole does him no honor. But if there is any excuse for speaking of him in superlative terms it lies in his gift for beauty, for the glamor which an artist does not so much find in nature as impose upon it.

"Toward nature, indeed, Blakelock had an attitude not unlike that of Whistler. It gave him inspiration, but he used it in his

own way. Moreover, he had subjected himself to even less discipline in the matter than was accepted by his notoriously independent countryman. Whistler arrived at the painting of his Nocturnes by way of a training that included the naturalism of Courbet. From Mr. Daingerfield's admirable little monograph of Blakelock we gather that the latter had no training at all, and while he is credited with an early love of the old masters, the critic hints that this must have been nourished on photographs instead of the real thing. This last is a reasonable hypothesis. The absence of light and air from Blakelock's

pictures confirms the idea that he got at the visible world through many veils. But what veils they were, as he filtered through them the light that never was on sea or land! . . .

"There is an element of surprise in this exhibition. So large a number of his works has never been gathered together before, and we discover that he had a wider scope than had hitherto seemed possible. It appears, for example, from the 'Early June,' that he could paint in light, delicate tones as well as in the heavy scale by which he is chiefly known. But on the question of his method we find here nothing new. All the pictures bring us back to the same judgment—that he belongs to the race of arbitrary harmonists, of painters like Monticelli, Whistler, and Bunce. There happens to be in the Anderson collection, which we shall presently traverse, a 'Mountain Defile,' by Blakelock, which shows that he could handle a massy theme in a large manner. There is a hint of the same faculty in the Reinhardt exhibition, given by the handsome Californian coast-scene which is lent by the National Museum. These episodes, however, are only episodes. The true Blakelock is that artist who saw nature *en silhouette*, just as Monticelli saw it in the dim perspective of a shadowy sylvan glade."



"THE BROOK BY MOONLIGHT."

Blakelock meditated upon the trunk of the tree for hours to determine whether it was strong enough to bear the mass of branches. Sold for \$20,000 from the Catholina Lambert collection to the Toledo Museum of Art.

Mr. Cortissoz calls Blakelock "the dreamer who feels his way through picture after picture and sometimes strikes twelve." He glances at Blakelock's chief benefactor:

"There is another group of Blakelocks to be seen just now, a group of seven at the Knoedler gallery. These are the pictures which belonged to the artist's friend, H. Watrous. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Knoedler, in purchasing them, has planned to be in his turn of some service to Blakelock. As he sells them he will hand over all the profits to the fund. There will probably not be much delay about this, for the seven examples are all charmingly representative. At the Knoedler gallery, by the way, there is a special little exhibition of paintings by Sorolla—beach-scenes and other subjects, done a few years ago. The painting of fishing-boats, with wind-filled sails, is a particularly good illustration of his inspiring facility."

## GERMANY'S POETIC SACRIFICE

GERMANY, too, has offered up one of her poetic geniuses to the god of War. August Stramm, poet and captain of cavalry, fell in a charge on the Eastern front last September. France names her Charles Péguy, England her Rupert Brooke, Germany her August Stramm; "not the greatest poet of the three," says Mr. Edward J. O'Brien, but "incomparably the greatest artist." In him "a new quality in romantic art has lost the promise of its fulfilment." His name has probably been little mentioned in America outside the pages of *Poet Lore*, where in the November-December number for 1914 Mr. O'Brien published translations of Stramm's "The Bride of the Moor," and "Sancta Susanna: the Song of a May Night"—two brief poetic dramas. For all that, he has "given poetry a new method, poetic drama a new field of imaginative vision," yet he was but little known even in Germany. Mr. O'Brien, writing in the *Boston Transcript*, declares that "the wilfulness of his insurgency at first clouded the romantic message he was born to express":

"It was his own fault, and the comparative neglect he received outside his own insurgent circles was the result of it. But, little by little, what he was giving to imaginative literature began to be perceived, and one or two literary circles in France began to show signs of his influence. He might have meant eventually to Germany what Synge did to Ireland.

"I know of no man who has compressed vaster distances of wind and sunlight into a line or two. His feeling for the moor was as much an expression of his own animistic personality as that of John Muir for the mountains. He absorbed a prairie in a single pulsation, and restored it in an inevitable rhythm transformed by his own vision of its beauty into a personal utterance. He was plunged in the mystery of open spaces. He denied nothing a secret.

"I think the mountains would have been a revelation to him. He required shadows to satisfy his play of light, and he wove them into wonderful lyric patterns of terror and exultation, as if they were flaming projections of his own spirit of worship, animate in form. But he required distances, if only for contrast. Sometimes they were spiritual distances, to be found only in the utmost researches of the human heart, but always they were passionately linked to nature by some form of creative prayer. Algernon Blackwood might almost have taken him as a model for O'Malley, the man who remembered that he had been a centaur and went back again in memory to this former embodiment.

"He was not at all interested in the surface-embodiments of nature, in 'pretty' landscapes. What he felt behind all the beauty of the world was its elemental passions, and he believed these to be the projections of human passions in waves of wind and light and water, in flames of earth. He felt the terror of beauty rather than its charm, and he surrendered his heart to that. Perhaps he always saw nature in a human image.

"Because his heaven was so entirely a subjective one, the material facts of life did not press him very closely. He lived in a world he had created in the image of a personal ideal. He probably regarded his death on the battle-field as a casual incident."

Stramm's work was largely published in *Der Sturm*, a Berlin fortnightly review of arts and letters. Five of his dramas have been issued in volumes known as the "Storm-Books." His

poems are still hidden away in that magazine. Mr. O'Brien fears they "will bewilder the reader at first, if they do not repel him." He writes:

"Altho I care less for them than for the rest of his work, there is no question of their great distinction. It would be impossible to translate them, so intimately are they bound up with the spirit of the German language, its resonant, almost stinging rhythms, its profound assonances. But setting aside entirely their intellectual content, I think there can be no doubt about the emotional spell of their rhythmic action, and this can be



A RECENT SKETCH BY BLAKELOCK.

Done with the meager artistic equipment afforded by the insane hospital.

felt even by the reader who has no German. In fact, they are really wild, Slavonic dances. Here is one. It is called 'Schrei.'

Tage sargen,  
Welten gräbern,  
Nächte ragen,  
Blute bäumen,  
Wehe raumen alle Räume,  
Würgen,  
Schwingen,  
Und  
Zerschwingen,  
Schwingen,  
Würgen,  
Und  
Zerwürgen,  
Stürmen,  
Strömen,  
Wirbeln,  
Ballen,  
Knäueln,  
Wehe, Wehe,  
Wehe,  
Wehen,  
Nichtall.

It would be difficult to produce Stramm's plays, because the forces of nature as well as human beings are treated as characters. Thus "Sancta Susanna" introduces, besides individuals and "a choir of nuns," such other elements of the *dramatis personae* as a *Spider*, *Nightingales*, *Moonlight*, *Wind*, and *Blossoms*. In the "Bride of the Moor" there are five people and *The Moor*. Mr. O'Brien observes:

"That is one reason why Stramm's plays have never been produced. They exact impossibilities. The reader's imagination can perform all that the poet desires. The actor and *régisseur* can not unless they are great creative artists. . . .

"*Maruschka*, who symbolizes the escape into nature from civilization, has grown up far away on the moor, and her parents



from the city have long sought her in vain. She lives with Laszlo and his father, and the poet presents her in dawning womanhood. One feels the impending fatality in the atmosphere. All is repressed emotion breaking out suddenly in unexpected ways."

As the play closes, after a passionate scene, Laszlo, the man, goes out, and Maruschko, the woman, "starts up, shuts in wild haste the door and window-panes, bolts and shuts the door, pushes the footstool and the table against it, cowers down, and leans convulsively against the door." Then:

"A Pair of Sunbeams tremble through the cracks . . . (There is a knock.)"

"The curtain falls."

Mr. O'Brien remarks:

"Now, this is not in any way to be regarded as more than a characteristic example of Stramm's atmosphere. I chose it because it could be detached, and consequently it is slight enough, but it does illustrate Stramm's use of his materials. You feel that Stramm regarded the pair of sunbeams as at least equal in importance to the other characters."

"And Stramm can wring the most tremendous emotional values out of utter stillness. His characters more often than not speak by their silences. The words he gives to them to utter



BLAKELOCK'S "GOING TO THE SPRING."

In the collection of Frederick Fairchild Sherman, formerly owned by the late Charles M. Kurtz, director of the Buffalo Museum.

are often merely counters, or masks if you like, to conceal the passions smoldering beneath the surface. His own life must have been a concealment. He was a strange man drifting through life; in the world, but not of it; never puzzled, but often unhappy; feeding the fires of his inspiration with his own passion for nature; relieving his spiritual nostalgia in the only way in which it can be relieved—by artistic expression; a man out of his time, who walked alone, yet had friends; a man whom Germany felt she could afford to waste. Perhaps it was because he had a Russian soul."

## PERSONALITY IN JOURNALISM

THE BEGINNING of the European War quickly proved that the world had outlived its war-correspondents. The recent death of George W. Smalley, who was regarded as the greatest of American foreign correspondents, also shows, says the *New York Evening Post*, "the changes which time has made in the status of the correspondent at our own and at foreign capitals." Mr. Smalley wrote from London for the *New York Tribune* for a long period, and his letters, collected into several volumes, form a notable body of comment on contemporary affairs. The cable, for one thing, has wrought its work in making "impossible to-day the influence once wielded by Mr. Smalley." Lowered cable-rates enable news to outstrip the lagging news-letter, and the public has schooled itself to get along without the literary style or the considered judgments on men and affairs that the best correspondents made their reputations with. The *Evening Post* also mentions "the lowered tone of our American press, which began to ask years ago for more 'human-interest' stories, to use a journalistic phrase that covers a multitude of sins." Thus:

"The gossip of the backstairs of nobility and royalty, the marriage of a peer to an American or a chorus-girl, counted more than columns of brilliant analysis of the European situation, or of news of the plans of the Conservatives, or even than a delightful letter upon the latest literary and artistic developments. The era of large circulations or of changing circulations set in simultaneously with a lowering of the cable-tolls. Had Mr. Smalley's recent letters to *The Tribune* had all the fire and charm of style of his best days, they would have been strangely out of place in the modern *Tribune*. So the fact remains that there are but a handful of American newspapers which, prior to the war, were printing serious and thoughtful letters from the various European capitals. The tendency was more and more to rely upon the press associations for the news of Paris, Vienna, and Rome, while writers eager to win reputations by letters from abroad turned, like Price Collier, to the magazines."

"Similarly, on this side of the water, it is undeniable that the power and the prominence of the Washington correspondent have both waned. The newspapers still maintain their Washington offices, but few permit their representatives to use the personal pronoun or to express their own views. They are special reporters, who veil their own opinions and those of the public men from whom they cull their news under the familiar 'It is said in high circles,' or 'believed by a certain authority.' As the rigid colorlessness of the Associated Press reports makes impossible the development of any individual style, so the average Washington correspondent has no incentive to shine by the weight of his personal authority or the merit of his style. His function is chiefly to 'beat' the press associations, and to send good 'feature' matter. Again, the large offices have so many correspondents that the individuality of any one writer is subordinated by the others."

The prestige of the Washington correspondent might be restored, thinks the writer here, if a newspaper would seriously undertake to do it. The *Evening Post* does not, through modesty, refer to its own efforts in the recent brilliant work of Mr. Oswald G. Villard, but it sees an opportunity for the *New York Times* to induce its new recruit, Mr. George McAneny, late president of the Board of Aldermen, to write from Washington. "With his extraordinary background of administrative experience . . . there can be no question that his letters would be read with profoundest interest and carry great weight." Continuing:

"So it is easy to think of men who might, to some extent at least, revive the prestige of the London correspondent, but they would have to be men not with reputations to make, but with established prominence in journalism or politics. Even then they would have to be 'played up,' for they would suffer from the modern custom of getting special correspondence from men of prominence in any given emergency. If there is a calamity to-day, or some great happening, we ask G. B. Shaw or Arnold Bennett or Rudyard Kipling to tell us what to think about it."

"The very fact that the opinions of prominent men are sought after by the press in an emergency shows clearly that the public

has not lost its interest in the views of those who, for one reason or another, are supposed to speak with authority. So does the eagerness with which the public reads the letters to the editor, which are coming more and more to be features of all newspapers that desire to give both sides of every question. Hence we have seen the displaying of letters to the editor on editorial pages, or in large type—when the signature is one to count—besides numerous other evidences that there is no waning of interest in the expression of a personal point of view. All of this gives ground for hope that, after the war, when there will be such wide-spread reorganization to record everywhere, there may be a reversion toward the foreign correspondent of authority. But for one class of correspondent the outlook seems hopeless. The development of modern warfare, the immensity of the terrain to be covered, together with the complete censorship, give little ground for the belief that there will be a return to the days of 'Bull Run' Russell, of Archibald Forbes, and of Bennet Burleigh."

### TREATING "MUSEUM-FAG"

THE New York *Sun* is delighted to find a term for "the weariness of body, mind, and soul" that "inevitably results" from the effort to see the whole of an art-collection at one visit. Prof. Arthur Dow, a well-known art-teacher, supplies the term by calling it "museum-fag." *The Sun* thinks we would go oftener to our museums "if we could rid our minds of the notion that once in one of these institutions we must see every object of interest it contains before we leave." We are far from the honesty of the rebellious child who, dragged along by an educative parent, cried out: "Mama, I don't like any of them!" Playing with the term "museum-fag" like a child with a new whip, *The Sun* sees it as the offspring of "inability to concentrate":

"Weak man, impelled by the gloomy thought that he should improve his mind, or urged by ambitious visitors from a distance, propels himself to Central Park, enters the museum, and is lost. Ignoring the example set by those wise and experienced who devote themselves to one picture, or to one small collection of pictures, he rushes from gallery to gallery, seeing much and retaining nothing. He dashes from room to room, too absorbed in the necessity of getting forward to enjoy the beauties that lie about him. He scarcely glances at the works of genius laid before him. His thought is not of what is in the room that for a moment holds him, but of the location of the doorway that leads into the next room. Most persons return from the picture-show worn out in body, with aching feet and exhausted muscles, with no recollection of what they went to see, but with a firm belief that they missed one door and failed to traverse one corridor. Children run from room to room when the attendants are not on hand to suppress them; their elders are spiritually, if not physically, in hearty sympathy with them."

The truth is, avers *The Sun*, very few of us know how to use a museum, and it thinks that there should be schools in which we might learn. A well-known art-critic once said that fifteen minutes was as long as any normally constituted intelligence could react on the stimulus furnished by a picture. *The Sun* declares:

"Persons of ripe knowledge should rid their less fortunate brethren of the idea that a visit to an art-collection, or an animal park, or the aquarium, is necessarily a hard task. They should give lectures to impress on the benighted the facts that one picture, or one fish, or one Aztec altar seen, understood, comprehended, is worth while, and that miles of color, droves of strange beasts, acres of blooms glimpsed as by a distressed Marathon-runner are a curse to the enfeebled body and intellect."

"Perhaps it would be well to begin the reformatory work with a certain degree of violence. Might not each visitor unable to produce credentials certifying to his capacity to use the institution prudently be chained in front of one of the exhibits? Thus he would be compelled to give attention to the treasures brought together for his edification, and restrained from the madness of movement that seizes some people when they pass the portal. In this way museum-fag would be made impossible, and more of us could enjoy the good things that now so few of us know how to use."

### A WORD FOR VAUDEVILLE

SUPERIOR PEOPLE are not supposed to patronize the music-hall—or the vaudeville stage, as it is known in this country. Yet next to the movie theater it probably counts its devotees in larger numbers than the legitimate drama. It has come to a higher estate in this country since it has enticed some of the greatest lights of the lyric and dramatic stage, like Calvé and Bernhardt, to do their "turns." In England it is only within a half-dozen years that royalty set its seal of approval by visiting a music-hall. In a recent volume called "Nights in London," by Thomas Burke, there is a passage of appreciation that falls in with the mood of many a theatergoer:

"An extraordinary improvement in the musical side of vaudeville has taken place within the last fifteen years. Go to any hall any night, and you will almost certainly hear something of Wagner, Mendelssohn, Weber, Mozart. I think, too, that the songs are infinitely better than in the old days; not only in the direction of melody, but in orchestration, which is often incomparably subtle. It is what vaudeville music should be—intensely funny, notably in the running chatter of the strings and the cunning commentary of wood-wind and drums. Pathetic as its passing is, one can not honestly regret the old school. I was looking last night at the program of my very first hall, and received a terrible shock to my time-sense. Where are the snows of yesteryear? Where are the entertainers of 1895? Not one of their names do I recognize, and yet three of them are in heavy type. One by one they drop out, and their places are never filled. The new man, the new style of humor, comes along, and attracts its own votaries, who sniff, even as I sniff, at the performers of past times. Who is there to replace that perilously piquant *discur*, Harry Fragon? None. But Frank Tinny comes along with something fresh, and we forget the art of Fragon, and pay many golden sovereigns to Frank to amuse us in the new way."

"Where, too, are the song-writers? That seems to me one of the greatest tragedies of the vaudeville world: that a man should compose a song that puts a girdle round about the globe; a song that is sung on liners, on troop-ships, at feasts in far-away Singapore or Mauritius; a song that inspires men in battle and helps soldiers to die; a song that, like 'Tipperary,' is now the slogan of an Empire; that a man should create such a thing and live and die without one in ten thousand of his singers knowing even his name. Who composed 'Tipperary'? You don't know. I thought not. Who composed 'Let's All Go Down the Strand,' a song that surely should have been adopted as 'The Anthem of London'? Who composed 'Hot Time in the Old Town To-night'—the song that led the Americans to victory in Cuba and the Philippines? We know the names of hundreds of finicky little poets and novelists and pianists; but their work never shook a nation one inch, or cheered men in sickness and despair. Of the men who really captured and interpreted the national soul we know nothing and care less; and how much they get for their copyrights is a matter that even they themselves do not seem to take with sufficient seriousness. Yet personally I have an infinite tenderness for these unknowns, for they have done me more good than any other triflers with art-forms. I should like to shake the composer of 'La Maxixe' by the hand, and I owe many a debt of gratitude to the creator of 'Red Pepper' and 'Robert E. Lee.' So many of these fugitive airs have been part of my life, as they are part of every cockney's life. . . . When I hear 'La Maxixe,' I shiver with frightful joy. It recalls the hot summer of 1906, when I had money and wine and possession and love. When I hear 'Beautiful Doll,' I become old and sad; I want to run away and hide myself. When I hear 'Hiawatha' or 'Bill Bailey,' I get back the mood of that year—a mood murderously bitter. Verily, the street-organ and its composers are things to be remembered in our prayers and toasts."

America is sprinkled here and there in the passages here quoted from the English (or Irish) writer; but a little further on he gives us a distinct tribute:

"America may not have added great store to the world's music, but at least she has added to the gaiety of nations. She has given us ragtime, the voice of the negroid Bacchus, which has flogged our flagging flesh to new sensations; she has given us songs fragrant of Fifth Avenue, and with the wail of the American South; and she has given us nigger comedians."

# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## THE CHURCH AS A LAGGARD IN SOCIAL REFORM

**D**ISSATISFACTION with the modern Church is felt by advocates of radical civic reform because at best she serves chiefly to "conserve the gains made in social morality and to sanction certain reforms which she can not directly undertake." The social creed of American Protestantism as formulated by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is taken as an index of this conserving and sanctioning function by a writer in *The American Journal of Sociology* (Chicago). In this creed the major humanitarian reforms of the day are commended, and "a publicity bureau for the church-conscience is created." Through the Anti-Saloon League, too, the Church is seen to be active in the fight for temperance-reform, yet altho the "abolition of the saloon will undoubtedly diminish misery and vice, there will remain other social causes which the Church can not long overlook." Even now the questions of labor, child-welfare, prison-reform, and the prevention of disease are being taken up, and the method is the same as in the temperance-propaganda, namely, "sanction within the church body and function through other agencies." Furthermore, Sunday-schools are organizing welfare-courses which must lead to civics and which in themselves "provide some training in self-government." So while this writer believes that much of the criticism of the Church in its relations with American democracy is just, he does not despair. It takes some time to grasp what religious living means in this twentieth century, he tells us, and points out that:

"The Church says children are unregenerate and need to be born anew; the democrat says many of them are victims of vicious living conditions imposed by greed and the industrial exploitation of human rights. The Church would save them by the mystery of baptism or of faith, the democrat thinks that they would save themselves in a fair society where the hopes and possibilities of the soul might reach out through normal human experience to some sure sense of an Infinite Love.

"Similar contrasts exist all along the conscious boundary between Church and mass. Church-membership is for those who believe thus and so, and who submit to a certain ritual. These are the measures of excellence. But in the democracy social conduct that is fair, and therefore beneficial, to all is the sole consideration for rating and good citizenship. The ecclesiastic will admit the unselfish person only on certain provisos of creed and ritual, and whoever qualifies in these respects is usually immune from censorship or dismissal, altho his social conduct may be subversive of the public good, extortionate, and unjust. But the standard of the outside world has to do only with conduct, reckoning this or that profession as neither here nor there."

The Church has sustained "a progressive loss of public function," the writer goes on to say, and cites in instance her control of education and relief. With the passing of these concerns over to the State there has crept in a subtle error to the effect that her responsibility ceased. Denominationalism favored irresponsibility, we are told; "philanthropy supplanted public spirit; ambulance-service got more attention than generalship." And then by the law of compensation she "turned with greater diligence to her traditions while the democracy marched on to meet its trying problems." We read then:

"It may be that a dim sense of the Church's failure to meet society's collective need of moral leadership underlies the present demand that she confine herself to the 'gospel,' implying thereby that the gospel is concerned solely with man's relation to God. And since the attempt to regulate social conduct is so fraught with the danger of offending church people, it is thought that a restriction of the Church's function as an agent of religion is

desirable. But the internal advantage of such a course is bound to be attended with further loss of influence in the democracy. The ethics of society in general would then prove to be more aggressive, vital, and urgent than that of the Church group.

"Recent developments of the democratic spirit will test church-organization in new ways. The progressive realization of woman suffrage, growing logically out of general education and the feminist movement, is rapidly centering the attention and effort of women about civic affairs. A competitive bid is being made for the time and energy which women have so generously given to the Church. During the past decade women have educated themselves, principally in their clubs, to understand and attack Governmental evils which threaten their own and the public's interests, especially in the humanitarian field; and perhaps the bulk of humanitarian legislation has been proposed and urged by them."

In the writer's opinion this means that the most intelligent women and those qualified to lead are turning from relief to reform-measures, "from philanthropy to civics." A further implication of this trend, we are told, is the necessity of giving women a larger representation on church boards because "democracy demands that representation be substantially balanced, or at least placed upon a basis of merit and efficiency quite apart from any consideration of sex." In the election of officials and the adoption of policies and budgets, there is often "a cut-and-dried method which hardly preserves the form of democracy, much less its substance." Yet no conclusion as to the "immediate decease of the Church" can be drawn from the foregoing, we are assured by the writer, who adds:

"For while no one can reliably forecast how the newer altruism of justice will clothe or incorporate itself, only a poor historian would predict that the Church will pass away because of its present maladjustment to democracy. The vitality of social institutions of long standing is almost unlimited, and in the case of the Church there is the added conviction of being divinely ordained. Because of these two facts she can continue far beyond the day of her social utility and can, no doubt, last long enough to make or suffer the necessary adjustments.

"It is often forgotten that the Church is usually but a pacific grouping of people who have numerous other vital associations covering practically all the normal contacts in a community. These persons are in the stream of contemporary life and can not in the long run, or in any given compartment, remain permanently unaffected by the time-spirit. Already a distinct party of discontent is to be found in many churches. It represents something far more real than inherited denominational labels, and probably exists in all sects. This more radical and socially conscious element does not make much disturbance as yet, but, like every democratized minority, it will finally speak and act."

Another source of hope, we are told, is to be found in the personnel of the modern ministry. Candidates for it, almost without exception, come from the common people, and certainly do not "at the outset represent wealth or privilege in any form." It is hardly to be supposed that in most cases these men can be manipulated into any other attitude than that of the people from whom they have sprung; and while the writer admits there is "a certain danger arising from the frequent practise of subsidizing ministerial students," nevertheless he avers that an intimate acquaintance with divinity students for more than a dozen years convinces him that they are "essentially and intelligently democratic in sympathy and aim." Moreover, he observes that:

"During recent years radical changes have been made in ministerial training. Especially in divinity schools affiliated with universities the social sciences have come in for increasing consideration, and sociological courses are required which direct



the attention of the prospective pastor to those very problems which agitate the body politic. The graduate of to-day is able not only to see a community whole, but to survey its social needs and resources. He understands not only philanthropy, but social politics. He is furnished with a community conception of the pastoral office and with a knowledge of how to cooperate with other churches and welfare-agencies. The degree of cooperation for the sole aim of the community's good may be somewhat hindered by denominational overseers, but the divinity-school graduate of to-day is sufficiently catholic in his outlook and social in his method to keep pace at least with the democratic trend in government, education, and industry, and to help form public opinion—if he has the personal qualities of leadership. The minister who has received such training will not be laughed out of court, for his method will be that of an accurate and conservative presentation of facts which he has learned where and how to secure. In place of hasty, emotional conclusions delivered from the protection of the pulpit, there will be the patient, restrained, and repeated revelation of conditions as they are, until the Christian conscience is moved and action is taken through the agencies already organized for specific amelioration and reform."

### "UPLIFT" AS VIEWED ABROAD

THE VISITOR FROM ABROAD records that the first arresting word he meets in America is "uplift." It is so new to us that he does not find it in Webster or some other popular dictionaries. He might have been enlightened by the "Standard"; still he recognizes it as a social symptom so significant and permanent that "Sir James Murray's successors when shortly they come up with the U's in the greatest of all dictionaries, will not be able to pass it by." America can not be understood, so declares this writer, "W. W.," in *The New Statesman* (London), "unless you have mastered the nature and manifold forms of 'uplift.'" The English observer, who seems to be struck as by a new social force, dilates upon the ubiquity of the verbal representative of this one:

"The word is on the lips of the most responsible and sober-minded speakers. It is invaluable to the journalistic writer. The verbal currency of the social club and philanthropic committee would be helpless without it. As for the thing, the abstraction, the intangible entity—where is it not manifest and operative? 'Uplift' is the inspiration of all the settlements and social centers; of the hunters of graft and the evangelists of the Clean City; of the Montessorians, the penal reformers, and the creators of ideal commonwealths for supposed incorrigible lads and lasses. It rings through the Sunday forums, those astonishing gatherings of men and women, composed mainly of raw new American citizens, hardly yet a step removed from Ellis Island. 'Uplift' runs riot in the summer schools where, on hillside and by mountain lake, the earnest young graduates of the State university or normal school assemble for mutual stimulus during the long vacation. Its influence takes concrete shapes of much more than local importance. It adds the touch of idealism to the powerful and profitable journalistic industry of muck-raking. It is the spring of the Good-Government movement and the Prohibition crusade. Without it the new experiments in democracy entered upon so blithely by some of the Western States would lack the special enthusiasm which informs their inventors. Some, indeed, would go further still and assert that 'uplift' was the sole creative force of the new Progressive party which, under what seemed to us the rather incongruous leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, swept into its current so vast a number of tributary streams of political activity and social service four years ago and has since spent its force."

Whether the counterpart of "uplift" may be found in the Old World, in its leagues, guilds, or brotherhoods, the writer does not venture to assert. He thinks it true, whether or not compelled by humility to admit, that it has not so far been "envisaged as a single Power not Ourselves that makes for righteousness." In fact,

"We have not endowed it with personality to be worshiped or invoked. We have not even named it. Here you may be

dimly conscious of its presence. Over there you must recognize it as an ideal, a social force, a divinity. You have to reckon with it—not alone in the church, the club, and the town-meeting, but in national politics, in commerce, and (quite decisively) in the press and current literature. The really representative Americans of the time are to be found among its literary prophets. Theirs, you may quite accurately say, are the power and the glory, the popular fame and the money reward: witness, for example, the most widely renowned (in America) of all the victims of the *Lusitania*—Elbert Hubbard, the perfect master, alike in lay-sermon, advertisement, and epigram, of 'uplift' for the average man.

"'Uplift,' maybe, is not amenable to exact definition, but no disguise (tho, to be sure, it does not affect disguises) would avail to obscure its presence and purpose. There are many ways in which you may form an idea of 'uplift,' but possibly the best of all notions of its being and scope is to be gained by a little attentive study of the newspapers and magazines. There is hardly a journal in the Republic which has not its department of 'uplift.' This may be a separate section, kept within rigid limits; or it may be in the nature of a central reservoir, from which flows a stream of influence pervading or diluting the whole. In the daily press a separate department is the rule. No paper is so abandoned as to be without the page which may be called the uplifters' playground. It furnishes a staggering contrast to every other page. You turn, so to say, from the brutal world to the nursery or the garden enclosed. There most things are sordid or mean; here everything is sweet and sentimental—uplifting anecdotes and reflections, uplifting advice, uplifting humor. Stories of beings much too bright and good for human nature's daily food; accounts of what the organized uplifters are thinking and doing, the various and marvelous cults and circles. And how remote it all seems from the world in which the American man spends his days!

"It is the boast of the purveyors of our popular reading-matter that everything sent out by them is—like *Pickwick*, as its author saw it—incapable of bringing a blush to the cheek of modesty. . . . The American publisher is more thoroughgoing. Goodness with him is standardized, reduced to a scientific formula. It is not only that American stories are ingenuous, full of nice people, and provided with the happiest endings. The 'uplift' is positive and systematically worked in."

There is no need, continues this writer, to say that American religion furnishes a "peculiarly favorable exploitation of what used to be called the moral sentiment," for—

"'Uplift,' indeed, is the essence of all the fancy faiths: Christian Science, the New Thought, the Higher Thought, Vedanta, Bahaism, Point Loma, and the various forms of salvation through intestinal gardening—the Fasting Cure, Fletcherism (that is, supermastication), and Battle Creek. And how vast and unmanageable its literature—from the scriptures of Mrs. Eddy, through Dresser and Ralph Waldo Trine, to the inexhaustible runnels of Ella Wheeler Wilcox! With so unlimited a continent to work in, 'uplift' finds continually new worlds to conquer—the most remarkable of all, perhaps, being the new Religion of Business, the cult of the inspired millionaire, the new science of Success, with its astonishing range of advertisement applied to the commercial uses of idealism. 'Command yourself in order that you may command success. Be good that you may make money.'

"The uplifter has supplanted the reformer. No one in American public life, you will be told, would to-day announce himself as a reformer, for the word, which with us implies merely conservatism of the slowest and trustiest order, has been discredited in the United States beyond redemption. But the uplifter may still for a short time take pride in his label—tho the laugh is working up and you will soon see it crinkling all over the ages of *Life* and the New York *Evening Sun*. And then, when the uplifter begins to feel shy of showing himself on Broadway (or even on Boston Common), we shall be quite glad to remember that, after all, he had his value and his uses. In a world of blatant materialism he contrived to hold aloft the banner of the ideal. He reminded the most successful trading class ever known in the world that man does not live by greenbacks alone. His social spirit, maybe, was needlessly flabby and indiscriminating; but, when all is said, it was a genuine social spirit. And 'uplift' is justified of its offspring. For tho it is made common by the Trines and ridiculous by the Wilcoxes, it is ennobled and glorified by its greater children, by such as Judge Lindsey, of Denver, and Jane Addams, of Chicago."

## CURRENT - POETRY

**H**ATRED of war, hatred of the enemy, love of country, patient and enduring loyalty, high courage—these have been the themes which chiefly have held the attention of the poets since August, 1914. But during the last few months the spiritual gain which, paradoxically, seems to be one of the results of the war, has been the subject of comment by many observers, notably Abbé Dimnet and General Castelnau. This idea is strikingly reflected in a poem which we quote from the Easter number of *Good Housekeeping*. Miss Margaret Widdemer, whose sincere and refreshingly original work is not unknown to the readers of these columns, has treated her lofty theme with appropriate simplicity, and the fourth stanza, with its little group of martial spirits, is picturesquely effective.

## THE OLD ROAD TO PARADISE

BY MARGARET WIDDEMER

Ours is a dark Easter tide  
And a scarlet spring,  
But high up at Heaven's Gate  
All the Saints sing,  
Glad of the great companies  
Returning to their King.

Oh, in youth the dawn's a rose,  
Dusk an amethyst.  
All the roads from dusk to dawn  
Gay they wind and twist;  
The old road to Paradise,  
Easy it is missed!

But out on the wet battle-field:  
Few the roadways wind,  
One to grief, one to death,  
No road that's kind—  
The old road to Paradise  
Plain it is to find!

(Saint Martin in his Colonel's cloak,  
And Joan in her mail,  
King David with his sword and crown—  
None there be that fail—  
Down the road to Paradise  
Stand to greet and hail!)

Where the dark's a terror-thing,  
Morn a hope doubt-tossed,  
Where the lads lie thinking long,  
Out in rain and frost,  
There they find their Lord again,  
Long ago they lost:

Where the night comes cruelly,  
Where the hurt men moan,  
Where the crushed forgotten ones  
Whisper prayers alone,  
Christ along the battle-fields  
Comes to lead His own:

Souls that would have withered  
In the hot world's glare,  
Blown and gone like shriveled things,  
Dusty on the air,  
Rank on rank they follow Him,  
Young and strong and fair.

Ours is a dark Easter tide  
And a woful day,  
But high up at Heaven's Gate  
The Saints are all gay,  
For the old road to Paradise  
That's a main-traveled way!

Here is a lyric of a very different kind from that at which many poets, notably Richard Le Gallienne, are adept—the highly artificial type in which the magical quality is sustained by the ingenuity of the poet's contrivance. It is a poem of which the beauty is chiefly that of idea rather than of expression. It has many blemishes—the inversion and the sibilance of the fifth line, for instance—but the idea is striking, and the sincerity of the poet atones for the occasional awkwardness of utterance. We take it from *Contemporary Verse*.

## COUNTERVALENCE

BY HELEN HOYT

Love hath given me my singing;  
Take thee then what thou hast taken.  
All the longing and denial,  
The unrest thou didst awaken  
I forgive. Sore sorrow love can bring;  
But it was love that stirred my lips to sing!

Oh, thou taughtest me to hunger;  
Thou mayst claim me by that token;  
But the word my hunger taught me  
That my hunger might be spoken—  
This to me—to me, not thee—belongs:  
Thou hadst my love; but mine shall be my songs.

The title of the poem which we quote below does not prepare the reader—the Eastern reader, at any rate—for the music and color of Mr. Hughes' stanzas. The poem is in no sense an imitation of Kipling, but its author has something of that poet's power of blending realism and imagination. "Pards" appeared in *Farm, Stock, and Home*.

## PARDS

BY HUGH J. HUGHES

So—good-by! The dreamy splendor of the mornings  
Breaking over yonder range shall call you back;  
Dusk and dawn and night and noon be filled with yearnings  
For the cattle-trail, the rough and ample shack.

So—good-by! Before your face the East is lying,  
Old, and worn, and haggard with a thousand woes.  
Ah! you'll long to sit again a-saddle, flying  
Past the dawn-dew, the odor of the rose!

When the mother calls, we question not, but answer,  
And the mother East is calling you, I know;  
But above the dancers' music and the dancer  
You'll be hearing songs the Eastmen never knew—

Songs that dript their wordless music down the starry  
Nights we've rode the range together, you and I;  
Thoughts so fragile you would scarcely think they'd carry  
Over all the days and miles that interlie!

There will come to you, like lovers, softly gliding  
Into all your thousand doings and your dreams,  
The camp-song, the round-up, the riding,  
The wolf's howl, the brawling of the streams.

So—good-by! Loose the bronco from his tether;  
He'll be ready, and you'll want him by and by;  
'Twill be sunny heart, and song, and ranchers' weather  
When we ride the range together, you and I!



First aides  
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To every  
Physician and  
every Mother:

You who have to face daily the problem of "prescribing" the diet for the delicate ones in your care will find Franco-American Broths your splendid "ally." They are so pure, so nourishing, so easily digested, AND—so convenient!

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These broths are scientifically prepared in the celebrated Franco-American kitchens under the direct personal supervision of M. Biardot. Not a half-pint is sold which he has not tasted and approved. They solve many of the most troublesome problems of the diet with no tax whatever on the home kitchen. Variety is offered in the four kinds—Beef, Chicken, Clam, and Mutton Broth. You will find them invaluable.

Fifteen cents the half pint  
Sold by leading grocers



THE FRANCO-AMERICAN  
FOOD CO.

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

## WHAT PEACE MEANS TO AMERICA

WHEN the gentleman who had just arrived from Europe became hysterical on the dock, laughed and yelled his way up Broadway, and shouted at the top of his voice in the middle of Longacre Square, he was taken in charge by the police. Subsequently they asked him to explain himself, but it was not easy to do, for, try as he would, he could not keep from tumbling into laughter and chuckles every other moment. He finally managed to enunciate the intelligence that he was an American who had lived in Europe ever since the war began, and that this was his first visit home. A little later on he was able to say that he was so glad to get into America once more—big, peaceful, American America—that he simply had to give way to his emotions; but that when he had become a little more used to the rarer atmosphere of freedom and the absence of the sorrowing anxiety that lay like a dead weight on all the peoples of Europe, he expected to be able to go out without a guardian and to conduct himself in such a manner as to attract a minimum of undesirable attention. And, adds the *Columbus Dispatch*, which reports this singular incident editorially, "he expected to be happy the rest of his life, no matter what befell him." We read on:

The rheumatism might double him up, or he might have to beg his bread from door to door, but so long as he was allowed to live and breathe in the United States he expected to be happy. He had seen Europe; he knew the misery over there; he had traveled much and had seen it all. And the comparison between this peaceful country and the troubled world on the other side of the ocean was so much in favor of this side he expected never again to complain at anything or to be dejected.

He had seen thousands and thousands of people without homes—living in the fields and fence corners and in the alleys of the cities. He had seen women and children lying dead along the road, with no one paying the slightest attention to their corpses. He had met men who had been prosperous a year ago now walking about dazed and poverty-stricken. He had known happy families to be shot to pieces in a day, the remnants scattered to the winds, never again to be got together in a family. He had been hounded by spies and officers, and arrested on suspicion, and thrown into prison and neglected. He had been robbed of everything he had half a dozen times. He had gone hungry with money in his pocket, and had almost famished for water on several occasions. He had become infested with vermin, as has nearly all of Europe. He had seen houses burning, with nobody trying to suppress the flames, and women and children crying in front of them. He had seen men torn and shattered on the battle-field, lying on the platforms of railroad-stations, waiting for jolty trains to take them to hospitals.

Escaping from such a seething hell of

## Try It, Madam



A bonbon dish, filled with these airy tit-bits. You'll find that you can't resist it.

The writer keeps Puffed Grains on his desk—Puffed Wheat, Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs. Within an hour it's empty.

So, Mrs. Housewife, it will be with you, if you place them on your writing desk.

For these bubble-like morsels, crisp and flaky, are real food confections. They taste like nut meats puffed.

## Bonbons for Breakfast

This is a plea to serve these bonbons for breakfast, oftener than you do. Let them make more meals delightful.

There are three Puffed Grains, each with its own fascinations. There are many ways of serving.

They are so dainty, so flimsy, so flavory that the meals which bring them seem like festivals.

Yet they stand supreme as scientific grain foods. Prof. Anderson's process explodes every food cell. Thus every atom digests and feeds.

Puffed Grains seem like tit-bits. But they are super-foods. No element in them is wasted.

Puffed Wheat	Except	12c
Puffed Rice	in	
	Far	15c
Corn Puffs—Bubbles of Corn Hearts—	West	15c

As foods, serve with cream and sugar, or in bowls of milk, or mixed with any fruit.

As confections, use in candy making, as garnish for ice cream, or for eating dry like peanuts.

Use them as wafers in soups.

These are perfect grain foods, which look and taste like sweetmeats. And they can't be served too often.

It's too bad that more grains are not puffed.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY  
SOLE MAKERS

(1250)





## The Little Imitators

*A Valspar Story*

WHEN their mother went to New York for a shopping afternoon, little Harold and Bertha S. of Great Neck, N. Y., got hold of some magazines and decided to play "advertisements".

On mother's return she found them in the amusing pose shown above—Harold in his father's top hat and coat and his sister dressed as a "grown-up"—and Harold was pouring boiling water on the dining room table.



Mrs. S. writes:

"They were imitating your Valspar advertisement showing the man pouring water on a dining room table. It gave me a start at first until I remembered that my table luckily is 'Finished with Valspar', so we mopped up the mess and it was all right.

"Incidentally the floor, also flooded with hot water, did not escape damage, as that is *not* Valsparred.

"I thought this would interest you. It has taught us to use only Valspar wherever we need varnish. We are going to have the floors Valsparred next week."

This interesting letter is a better advertisement than we could write ourselves. It points out that not only on furniture but on front doors, window sills, porch ceilings, all varnished woodwork and floors—the places where ordinary varnishes are ruined by water—Valspar remains bright and new, and will not turn white.

To clean Valsparred surfaces, you simply wash them with water—even hot soapy water. Wherever any varnishing is to be done around your home, be sure to use Valspar. If you wish to test it first, we will send on receipt of 10 cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing, sufficient Valspar to finish a small table or chair.

Valspar may be had from most good paint and varnish dealers. You will know where to buy it by the posters in the dealers' windows.

For your  
white work use

VALENTINE'S  
Val-Enamel

Starts White  
Stays White

Ask Your Dealer

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 461 FOURTH AVE., N. Y.

Largest Manufacturers of High-grade Varnishes in the World

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Established 1832

Toronto London  
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misery, and landing upon the shores of this quiet country, could any one blame him for almost losing his reason in rejoicing? So he asked only to be allowed to live here, and to work here, and to meet men and women whose faces were unstained with tears. He desired nothing further in life than to go about among people who can smile, and to reside where the laws protect one, and where human effort is rewarded with pay, and with which pay one can secure the necessities of life.

What a glorious thing it would be for all of us if we could have the experience, for a few hours at least, of this returned traveler, that we might all of us appreciate the blessings which are ours who reside in the United States.

### LITTLE DAVIDS AND BIG GOLIATHS

EACH drive on the Western front teaches both driver and driven valuable lessons. They have found that the attacker must pay in men and ammunition at least four times the losses of the defender. And it has been demonstrated, too, that a smaller force can often hold a desired point against a much superior force. Will it also be possible, as it has been in nearly every other war, for the smaller force with the greater *elan* and *esprit* to win the final victory? Those who are inclined—in all neutrality, of course!—to place their money on the Allies, because of their superior resources of men and arms, may well consider the teachings of history, which show us that to the larger force the conquest does not always belong. Since the day when this was most ably demonstrated by the sling of David there have been many similar instances. A writer in the New York *Telegram* reminds us of a few of these:

The victory of Gideon's 300 over 120,000 Midianites, and the activities of Samson with that jaw-bone, as related in the Book of Judges, are fair indications that the Lord is not always on the side of the big battalions. Profane history affords many instances of long odds. Ten thousand Greeks routed 120,000 Persians at Marathon, and 300 brave Spartans died while defending the pass of Thermopylae against 1,500,000 (more or less) brave Persians during the famous invasion of Greece by Xerxes.

The Scots have one to their credit over England when in 1314 Robert Bruce and 30,000 of his countrymen routed 100,000 of their southern neighbors.

At Crécy in 1346, 30,000 English proved too many for 100,000 French, and some years later at Poitiers the Black Prince, with 12,000 men, disposed of the King of France and five times that number principally by the prowess of his archers.

Three hundred and fifty Irishmen held the Shannon bridge at Athlone against 18,000 English, Dutch, and Germans in 1691. Two hundred of their number fell, but the bridge was destroyed before the others drew off.

Charles XII. of Sweden, with 9,000 men, defeated an army of 60,000 Russians at Narva.

As might be expected in the wars between civilization and barbarism or semi-

barbarism, the victory was generally won by the former against fearful odds.

If the Spanish chroniclers are to be believed, Cortez defeated 200,000 Aztecs in the battle of Otumba after he evacuated Mexico City, or, as it was then called, Tenochtitlan. On this occasion he could scarcely have mustered 200 Spaniards.

In India the British have had their own share in this kind of warfare. Robert Clive, with 3,000 men, defeated Surajah Dowlah's army of 50,000 at Plassy in 1751, and Sir Robert Napier tackled 30,000 Baluchis at Meanee with 2,800 men.

The longest odds in any modern battle were faced, however, by Garibaldi when at the battle of Marsala in 1859, with 1,000 "red shirts," he attacked and defeated 50,000 Austrians.

#### KANSAS JUSTICE

IT may be true, as a writer in the Kansas

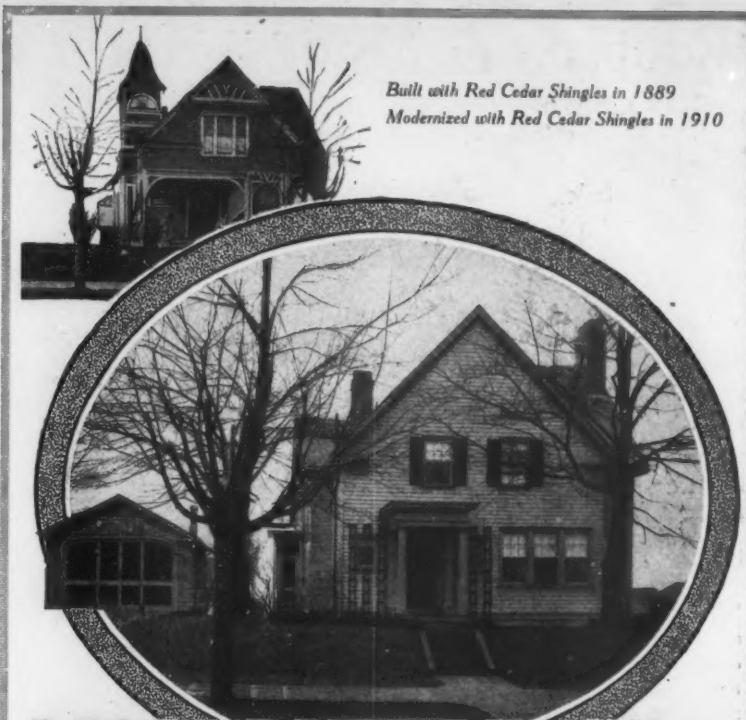
City *Star* says, that Judge W. C. Harris, of Emporia, has not the judicial temperament; but it is undeniable that he knows justice when he sees it. Possibly, after all, there is a distinction between the man who weighs with unflinching accuracy each iota of precedent and atom of evidence and the man who sees that plaintiff and defendant get what each deserves. One of the ways in which Judge Harris displays his love for justice is his fad for settling cases out of court. The court is obviously the place to come to see that you have your rights and that they are protected, but it is also an expensive luxury for many a working-man, and frequently injustice out of court is more economical than justice in full panoply. This state of affairs the Kansas judge endeavors to mend. An incident is given in point. Last spring one farmer brought suit against his neighbor over a dam that backed water over upon the plaintiff's land. Says the *Star* writer:

Each side had arranged to call about twenty witnesses. It happened that the week set for the trial was the first in which the weather permitted planting, the season having been unusually wet. Judge Harris telephoned for the two attorneys in the case to come over to his office.

"This case is going to be hard on all of these farmers who have been called as witnesses; they can't leave their planting this week," the judge said. "Suppose we go out to look at the dam and talk the thing over. Maybe we can save calling those men from their fields. It would mean a great loss to them if they were forced to let their farms go to serve on this case."

The attorneys agreed to this, and Judge Harris ordered the sheriff to drive them out to the dam in question. The judge and the opposing lawyers went over the ground literally. Each attorney pointed out the facts favoring his client as they were walking around the dam. On the way back to town each lawyer argued his case. By the time the party reached the judge's chambers he had made a decision and the papers were drawn up and the case settled. This saved jury- and witness-costs and saved those who otherwise would have been forced to serve in the case their year's crop, perhaps.

As might be supposed, Judge Harris's



Built with Red Cedar Shingles in 1889

Modernized with Red Cedar Shingles in 1910

## MODERNIZE The Old Home -with- RITE-GRADE Cedar Shingles

It is best to Specify RITE-GRADE when you order Red Cedar Shingles

The Shingle Branch of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, comprising forty mills, manufacturing three billion shingles a year, has established an Inspection Bureau to positively maintain perfect grades. This inspection is identified by the Trade-Mark RITE-GRADE. Specify RITE-GRADE always. It means NO SAP; it means inspected selection, inspected thickness, inspected size, inspected grain—a PERFECT SHINGLE as sold—true to specification.

You will be sure to have the



shingle up to grade if you have the RITE-GRADE.

Look at the house above. The architect with a deft touch applied the natural artistic qualities of the Red Cedar Shingle and made the old home modern and architecturally beautiful, at little cost.

The owner put his faith in Red Cedar Shingles twenty-seven years ago—they were still good when he rebuilt. That's why this man went back to nature—because nature guarantees her roof and walls of imperishable Red Cedar Shingles.

The Red Cedar Shingle is truly a thing of beauty; its natural color is homelike. It can be stained in bright or softened golds, in browns and reds, in dove grays and quiet greens; its lines and shadows are truly architectural. So this "Nature's Imperishable Covering" claims and holds its place in the traditions and the good sense of the American Home Builder.

Properly nailed, the Red Cedar Shingle does not warp, twist, leak or curl.

If you have an old house that you want to make attractive at little cost, modernize it with RITE-GRADE Red Cedar Shingles.

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Send your name and address with a 2c stamp for each book to defray postage. Books free. Write Shingle Branch, 1020 White Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

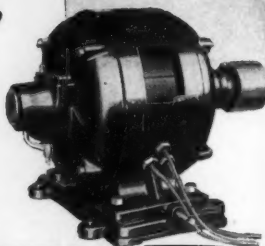
WEST COAST LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Seattle, Wash.

# Robbins & Myers Motors



## "Keep It Busy With A Robbins & Myers Motor"

*"Get this, Jim: A machine out of service for repairs means a double loss—production loss and wage loss. The 'always busy' machine keeps overhead down and efficiency up. So see to it that every new machine is equipped with a Robbins & Myers Motor. Our records show that there's mighty little time wasted on motor repairs where machines are equipped with Robbins & Myers Motors."*



**T**HIS is the latest of the Robbins & Myers Motor line, the new type "K" Polyphase Induction Motor.

Nothing complicated—just a stationary winding and a strong frame with two large, well lubricated bearings which support the rotating element of steel and solidly riveted copper bars. Mechanically as simple as an ordinary shaft mounted in two bearings. Nothing to get out of order—no sliding electrical contacts.

Robbins & Myers Motors are made for operation on all commercial direct and alternating circuits.

There you have the paramount reason for the popularity of Robbins & Myers Motors—they keep machines on the job.

That is why the Factory Superintendent with production to sustain and reputation to maintain specifies Robbins & Myers Motors for his shop.

The name Robbins & Myers, on any motor, whether 1-40 or 25 horsepower, is a veritable guarantee of service.

It represents 20 years successful experience in the making of motors for the home, shop, office, store and factory.

With this name as a guide any motor user can buy as "expertly" as the technical engineer. It is more than a sign of service; it is a guarantee.

Every motor that bears the Robbins & Myers name must make good, or the manufacturers will.

Robbins & Myers Motors are the choice of fifty thousand power users and makers of motor-driven devices.

When buying any electric-driven machine you are assured of value and reliability if the name Robbins & Myers is on the motor.

The fact that the manufacturer equips his machine with a Robbins & Myers Motor is a sure indication of the high quality of his product throughout.

To manufacturers of such devices we will gladly submit sample motors for trial, and will quote on quantity lots. Special designs can be furnished adapted to any type of machine.

To Manufacturers of Motor-Driven Machines: Ask our engineers to help work out your motor problems. No obligation on your part.

To Motor Users: Write for data on motors to suit your particular needs.

To Dealers: Write for bulletins, prices and discounts. Also ask us to co-operate in helping you close big contracts.



**THE ROBBINS & MYERS COMPANY, Springfield, Ohio**

New York Philadelphia Boston Rochester Cleveland  
Cincinnati Chicago St. Louis San Francisco

*The World's Largest Exclusive Manufacturers of Electric Fans and Small Motors*

methods work frequently with marvelous effect in incipient divorce cases. He calls the husband and wife together in his office, for an unofficial conference, as he says:

In many cases I find that the trouble is of a trivial nature and has been aggravated by the work of unscrupulous attorneys who have advised divorce when consulted. A woman feels that she has a grievance against her husband and goes to a lawyer. He urges her to sue for divorce and draws up a petition which he persuades her to sign, and the case is on. I never grant a divorce until the last resource has been exhausted. It is a crime for parents to separate if they have children; if there is any way to persuade them to drop the case for the sake of the children, I refuse to grant the divorce.

Justice is expensive for the poor man, as has been said. Judge Harris goes so far as to characterize it as practical fraud and blackmail on such occasions where the expense of a court proceeding is not equally within the means of plaintiff and defendant. In his own words:

Often a poor man has a just claim against an employer, or some one who has money, but the amount would be eaten up with attorneys' fees if the case were pushed and the man gives up the attempt to get what is justly due him. In civil suits there is no way a man can be heard in court without hiring an attorney. The court can not appoint counsel for him as in criminal cases, and a layman could not prosecute his case with any hope of success.

A poor man who is sued can not fight his case without money. If the State were to employ a public defender to which such a man could give his case, justice would be more nearly free to all. The plan is no more visionary than the present practise of employing a public attorney to prosecute criminal cases, and I believe that it will have to come soon.

The judge has suggested several novel ways of securing justice for all, rich and poor alike, and of these we read:

A board of arbitration to which litigants could present their case without the necessity of employing counsel is another change advocated by Judge Harris. The plan has been successfully used in England for a number of years. A board of perhaps three would hear the facts of cases brought before them. No lawyers would appear. Both men would meet with the board, and all would discuss the case informally, according to Judge Harris's plan.

Among other reforms of which he would urge the adoption is the serving of subpoenas by telephone. At present the sheriff or his deputy must personally notify a witness to appear in court. A charge of ten cents a mile is made and seventy-five cents is levied for serving the writ. The sheriff could do this at no expense by telephoning from his office, and it would save time and cut the cost of litigation tremendously.

"Jurors ought to be summoned by registered letter," Judge Harris said. "This afternoon I prepared a list of thirty-six names as jurors who must be visited by the sheriff and personally told to appear at court next May. This will take him a week, for he will have to travel in all



parts of the county. By registered letter each man would have to sign a receipt to the effect that he has received notice, and the cost of serving notice would be cut from something like \$50 to less than \$5."

## A YEAR OF SMOKE-EATING

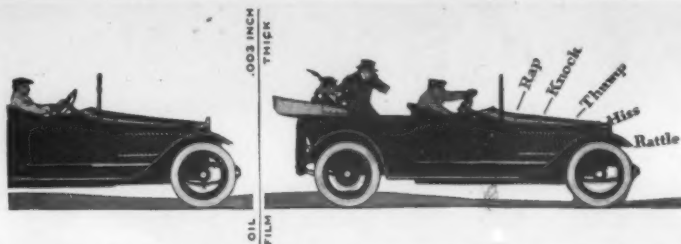
“SMOKE-EATERS” was the name applied to Rescue Company No. 1, of the New York Fire Department, and they were hailed with derision when they made their first appearance at a fire. It has always been the old fireman’s boast that he could stay as long as any human thing could in the midst of smoke and gas, and he regarded the smoke-eater’s helmet and oxygen-tank as an affront to him personally. But the smoke-eaters did not bother their heads over ridicule. They were the only squad in the city, and so they were kept busy enough, answering calls to every fire where trouble with smoke or gas was feared. Naturally, they were not long in proving their worth. This is well shown in an article in the New York *Evening Post*. As we read:

The men with their oxygen-helmets are able to stay in any place where the heat is not too great, no matter how impure the air. In spite of great danger in which the squad of the department is always placed—said to be three times that of the ordinary members of the department—no man has thus far been lost. Only once has it been necessary for the rescue company to rescue one of its own men, though such an emergency is always prepared for.

The method of operation followed is to put three men in the helmets at a time, one officer and two firemen. An officer and a fireman carrying a life-line go into the gas, fumes, or smoke, and the other firemen remain outside ready to follow in case they get into trouble. The one case in which rescue was needed was when a fireman was partly overcome through failure to work of a defective potash-cartridge in his equipment. This potash-cartridge removes the carbon dioxide from the breath of the wearer of the helmet, as there is no means of getting rid of the expelled breath.

In the formation of the company it was necessary to select men physically perfect and in the prime of life, for the helmet, potash-cartridge, oxygen-tank, and equipment weigh fifty pounds, centering about a man's neck and shoulders. The principal discomfort noted by the men is the extreme heat inside the helmet caused by lack of ventilation. They perspire excessively, and in order to keep the glass through which they see free from mist, a device enables them to move from the outside a small brush inside, with which they may clear the glass or mop their own faces as they choose. The oxygen-supply is sufficient for an hour and twenty minutes. The gage of a dial gives warning to the firemen twenty minutes before the supply is exhausted.

Firemen's opinions differ a good deal on whether it is more dangerous to go into smoke than gases. It is harder to see in heavy smoke, but gases and fumes often eat into clothing and flesh, and it is not uncommon for the men to have their clothing reduced to rags in a fume-filled factory.



**.003 of an inch.**

*All that stands between you  
and a noisy, laboring motor*

The oil film which protects the friction surfaces in your motor is hardly thicker than the page you are now reading.

It makes no difference how much oil you pour into your crank-case. The only oil that *protects your motor* is this thin film between the moving metal parts.

And this thin film is *not* the cool oil you pour into your crank-case. In use the oil heats quickly. Then the test comes.

Only oil of the highest quality will retain full lubricating efficiency under the heat of service.

Many oils break down under this heat. Part of the oil goes off in vapor, just as hot water gives off steam. With an oil film only .003 of an inch thick this vaporization must be reckoned with.

To get full protection, you *must* have a constant, full, even oil film. You *must* have an oil which will stand the heat of service.

It is far from a simple matter to manufacture oils which retain real lubricating efficiency under service temperatures.

Further—it is important that the body of the oil be correct for the motor.

Gargoyle Mobiloils have been manufactured to withstand the heat of automobile operation when used in accordance with the Chart on the right.

In that Chart you will find specified the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils you should use in your motor. If your car is not listed, a copy of our complete Lubricating Chart will be sent you on request.

### *An Economical Demonstration*

It will probably cost you less than \$1.00 to fill your crank-case with the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils. You can then watch the results for yourself.



# Mobil oils

*A grade for each type of motor*

**In buying Gargoyle Mobiloids from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. For information, kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office.**

VACUUM OIL COMPANY  
Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

**Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.**

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## Correct Automobile Lubrication

**Explanation:**—The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloids for gasoline motor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

### Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"

**Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"**  
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"  
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Ar"

chart below, the letter oppo

indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloids that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloid "A." "Arc." means Gargoyle Mobiloid "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

	MODEL OF					
CARS	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911
Achilles Detroit..... (8 cyl)	A	A	Arc	Arc	A	Arc.
Apparatus.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Asburn (4 cyl).....	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A
Autocar..... (Med. & L. Ton)	A	A	A	A	Arc	A
Avery.....	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bearcat..... (8 cyl)	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	A
Baldwin.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	Arc
Cadillac..... (8 cyl)	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Case Chalmers..... (Model 6-90) (Model 7-30)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six.....	B	D	B	D	B	D
Chase (air).....	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cole.....	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham.....	A	A	Arc	Arc	A	A
Delaney-Bellville..... Detroit..... (8 cyl)	A	A	Arc	Arc	A	A
Dodge.....	A	Arc	E	Arc	Arc	Arc
Federal.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Fiat.....	B	A	B	A	B	A
Franklin.....	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Grant..... (12 cyl)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hudson.....	A	A	A	A	A	A
Huppmobile.....	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc
I. H. C. (auto) (water, 4 cycle)	A	A	B	A	B	A
Jackson..... (8 cyl)	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
Jefferson..... (20-25 cyl)	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Kelley Spring..... Com'l.	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Knight..... Com'l.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lafayette..... Com'l.	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Knott..... (Model 32)	A	A	A	A	B	A
Locomobile.....	E	E	E	E	Arc	Arc
Macon.....	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmont.....	A	A	A	A	Arc	A
Mercer..... (12-20) (12-22)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Mitchell..... (8 cyl)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Moline..... Knight.	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
Mons (4 cyl).....	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
National.....	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Oakland..... (8 cyl)	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A
Oldsmobile.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Overland.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Packard.....	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc
Paine..... Com'l. (6-36) (6-48 & 38)	A	A	A	A	E	A
Pathfinder..... (12 cyl)	A	A	Arc	Arc	A	A
Peerless.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Pierce Arrow.....	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	A
Premier..... Com'l.	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Regal..... (8 cyl)	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc
Romano.....	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Richmond.....	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Selden.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Simmons.....	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Stearns..... (8 cyl)	B	A	A	A	A	A
Stevens Duryea.....	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Stratford.....	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stutz.....	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
Vaux (4 cyl).....	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
White.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Willy Knight.....	B	A	B	A	A	A



COLEJ PHILLIPS

# Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

Model 75

## \$ 615

Roadster, \$595  
*For Toledo*

### Never Before Such An Instantaneous Success

From every state in the Union we hear of the amazing success of the latest Overland—the \$615 model.

And why not? An electrically started and electrically lighted, completely equipped Overland with four-inch tires for only \$615.

This car took the whole country by storm.

Season after season for seven years we have experienced one great success after another.

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Never before has an automobile success been so rapid, so definite and so sweeping.

The \$615 Overland has made history. It marks the entrance of a new automobile value—a car complete in every sense of the term; at a price which was hitherto thought impossible.

Yet here it is—a powerful five-passenger touring car *complete* for only \$615.

Note that word “complete.”

This means electric starter and electric lights, electric horn, magnetic speedometer—in fact every necessary item. Nothing is lacking. There are no “extras” to buy.

It is large enough for the whole family—moderately priced, within the reach of the majority—economical to maintain—built of the best quality materials—snappy, stylish and speedy—and complete in every sense.

In short, it is just another striking example of how our large production enables us to build a bigger and better car and still keep the price within reason.

You'll want one, so order it now.

Don't wait, debate or argue with yourself. See our dealer and place your order immediately.

Then in a few days you and your whole family will be driving your own car.

Remember it comes complete—only \$615!

**The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio**

*“Made in U. S. A.”*



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How can you build your home so that it will be beautiful, warm in winter, cool in summer, will resist fire—and yet be economical?

### Atlas-White Stucco

Good Stucco Construction offers the best combination of these advantages for most homes. It is fire-resisting, easy to heat, cool in summer, low in first cost, and requires almost no painting or repairs. Many distinctive and beautiful effects in either pure white or creams and buffs, can be obtained by finishing with Atlas-White Cement.

Talk this over with your architect. Write for Atlas-White Portfolio containing information for home builders and illustrating many beautiful homes. Use coupon below.

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*Atlas-White Stucco Home, Bedford Hills, N. Y.  
Aymar Embury II, Architect*



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THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, 30 Broad Street, New York, or Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., Chicago

Send me the Atlas-White Portfolio. I am interested in houses costing about \$\_\_\_\_\_

Name and Address \_\_\_\_\_

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Underwoods \$25 to \$65 Royals \$30 to \$65  
L. C. Smiths \$28 to \$60 Oliverts \$23 to \$45

Brand new No. 3 Smith Premiers \$45  
We have others. Send for catalog describing them. Branch offices in principal cities.

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**Malted Milk**  
**The Food-Drink for all Ages**  
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form.  
For infants, invalids and growing children.  
Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body.  
Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged.  
More nourishing than tea, coffee, etc.  
**Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price**

### "BOW LEGS and KNOCK-KNEES" UNSIGHTLY

SEND FOR BOOKLET SHOWING PHOTOS OF MEN WITH AND WITHOUT THE PERFECT LEG FORMS  
PERFECT SALES CO., 140 N. Mayfield  
Av., Dept. D, Austin Sta., Chicago, Ill.



### EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—30 days

free trial on this finest of bicycles—the "Ranger." We will ship it to you on approval, freight prepaid, without a cent deposit in advance. This offer is absolutely genuine.

**WRITE TODAY** for our big catalog showing our full line of bicycles for men and women, boys and girls, at prices never before equaled for like quality. It is a cyclopedia of bicycles, sundries and useful bicycle information. It's free.

**TIRES, COASTER-BRAKE, rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, equipment and parts for all bicycles at half usual prices.** A limited number of second hand bicycles taken in trade will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$5 each.

**RIDER AGENTS** wanted in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1916 model Ranger furnished by us. It Costs You Nothing to learn what we offer you and how we can do it. You will be astonished and convinced. Do not buy a bicycle, tires or sundries until you get our catalog and new special offers. Write today  
**MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. C 172, CHICAGO, ILL.**

### THE MAN WHO DOESN'T FIT

WHEN the whole world has become efficient and all that we do and think and feel is done and thought and felt for the greatest good of the greatest number, and with the least expenditure of our own energy, we shall doubtless have worked out places in our scheme of things for the men who "don't fit in." In the past they found their place—a shifting, uncertain place, to be sure, but one that left them foot-loose and free, tied to nothing but the restless spirit of the wanderer. Some were explorers, some bandits or buccaneers, some soldiers of fortune. But these trades are fast dying out, and this fact lends a poignancy to Robert W. Service's lines:

There's a race of men that don't fit in,  
A race that can't stay still;  
So they break the hearts of kith and kin,  
And they roam the world at will.  
They range the field and they rove the flood,  
And they climb the mountain's crest;  
Theirs is the curse of the gipsy blood,  
And they don't know how to rest.

The Kansas City *Star* quotes thus from Service's poem apropos of the arrival in its vicinity of one W. H. Escue, on his way from Astoria, Oregon, to Philadelphia, in a row-boat. He left Oregon, we are told, on May 2 of last year, and since then has "wandered" in his skiff all the distance eastward, with the exception of 185 miles of portaging. The *Star* gives a glimpse of this roving skipper and his crew:

Together with his two Airedales, Curly and Gyp, the old sailor left the Oregon seaport in a row-boat equipped with a motor. He navigated up the Columbia River until he reached Twin City, Idaho. From there he followed the Snake River to Clearwater, and then took the Potlatch to its source near Granite, Mont. Here the only portage of the trip was made. The boat was shipped over the Northern Pacific to Great Falls, where it was launched on the Missouri just below the rapids.

Once over the divide, Escue and his crew made good time. Before the winter set in they had reached Nebraska City. At that town the skiff, a 19-foot row-boat which Escue traded his motor-boat for, was frozen in the ice for six weeks. The pilot and his dogs camped in a dog-tent on the shore.

When the ice broke a few weeks ago Escue again started his cruise. He arrived at St. Joseph just as the recent storms started and was forced to lay up again for a few days. It took about a week to cover the distance between that town and Kansas City.

"My! but Kansas City has changed since I was here before," he said as he stood looking at the court-house yesterday. "When I came up the river in '69 on the old *Eclipse* about all there was to the town was along the river. Leavenworth and Atchison were the big towns in those days. We were taking supplies up to the forts near the Yellowstone and we had lively times.

"That was my first trip West."

Escue's second trip overland was made by ox-team in 1876. At this time he became acquainted with Ezra Meeker. Be-

fore starting on his present journey Escue visited Meeker at Puyallup, Wash.

The old sailor grew reminiscent. His story was verified by clippings, old shipping-bills, and a shipmate's commission on a Norwegian tramp, and letters of introduction from various skippers.

"It's always been this way," he said. "I've been strolling along that old road to Anywhere. You know it, don't you? Goes like this:

Along the road to Anywhere, when each day had its story:

When Time was yet our vassal, and Life's jest was still unstale;

When peace unfathomed filled our hearts, bathed in amber glory,

Along the road to Anywhere, we watched the sunsets pale.

But Escue is still good for a long, long trail, he says. He intends to resume his journey down the Missouri as soon as the weather settles. He will take the Ohio up. At Philadelphia he will visit relatives before shipping for Rio de Janeiro.

"I've always wanted to go to Rio, and I believe I'll make it this trip," he said. "My boy—he's thirty-six—is in Panama, and I'll drop in and surprise him."

#### PRIDE IN PREPAREDNESS

AS some one has said, there would be less confusion over the subject of preparedness if people knew what they were preparing for. There are obviously two great things to prepare for: one is the worst thing that can happen to you, the other is the best thing that can happen. When a man goes armed, he is ready for the worst that may befall, ready to meet it half-way, or even to anticipate it. Another man may take unto himself courage, wisdom, clear perceptions, and faith, and if he does he is likely to find that no good thing that may come his way will find him unprepared. The cry for preparedness in this country has perhaps seemed to some of us a confused cry that fails to distinguish between these two forms; but there is one man, at least, who makes the distinction clear and is unswervingly devoted to the cause of preparedness for the best. This is Secretary of the Interior Lane, whose plea has been reiterated—that we do not neglect the development of our country's great future, in our anxiety that no marauder shall enter it. The policy of the Department of the Interior, briefly defined, is to mobilize America's resources, and to give of them generously to Americans for the eventual good of America. It is America for Americans—with a new meaning to the phrase. In *Munsey's Magazine* Secretary Lane tells of the "mobilization" that has been going on for many months in his department. "I desired to find," he says, "just where we were in point of development, and what we had with which to meet the world." The summary of his findings in this endeavor is given briefly, as follows:

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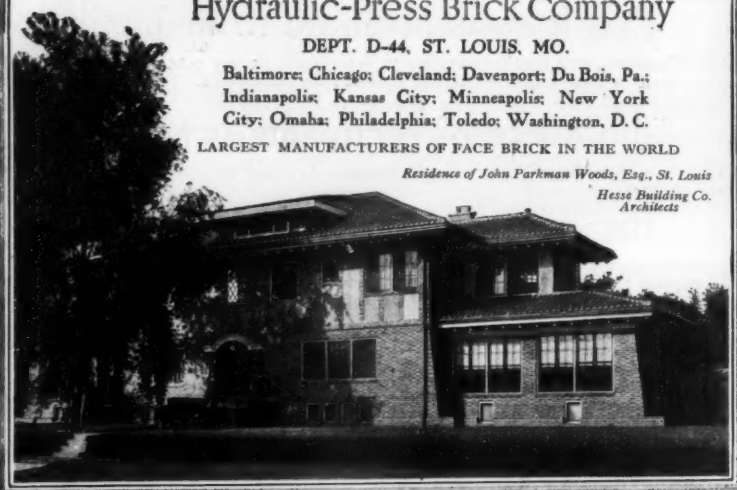
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The public domain is growing rapidly less, which means that it is being occupied and used. Of the two hundred and odd million acres left, twelve million acres have been classified as coal-bearing, more than four million as probably carrying oil, and nearly three million as phosphate lands. The most valuable discovery made in recent years, as affecting the public domain, is that the semiarid regions may become abundantly productive under dry-farming methods.

The Territory of Alaska, containing perhaps four hundred million acres, is now the great body of our public domain. It is heavily mineralized, and is a land of unknown possibilities. One gold-mine there has recently erected a mill of six thousand tons' daily capacity, with ore in sight to run the mill for fifty years.

Our waters that now flow idly to the sea could be made to support not fewer than fifty million people if turned upon the land which otherwise will remain as pasture, or altogether worthless. The demonstration has been given that our lands of little rain can be made more fruitful than those where the rainfall is abundant. Land and water we have; the problem of bringing them together is only one of many.

When the war in Europe shut off certain chemical supplies, one of the chemists of the Department of the Interior, Mr. Rittman, found a new process, which has been given to the public, by which benzol and toluol, the foundation of anilin dyes and explosives, and gasoline, may be made from crude petroleum. Mr. Parsons and Mr. Moore have devised and proved a process for the reduction of radium from carnotite ores.

An oil expert, Mr. Pollard, was put to the task of saving the billions of feet of gas wasted daily into the air from the oil-wells of Oklahoma. He was successful. Mr. Cottrell has devised a method of taking solids and liquids out of smelter-smoke, thus saving sulfuric acid, arsenic, zinc, and lead.

During the past fifty years the people of the United States have uttered two-thirds of all the epoch-making inventions of the



world, ranging from the telephone and the incandescent lamp to Wright's aeroplane and high-speed steel. Each day we issue an average of two hundred letters patent to American inventors, and the number of inventions is increasing with the years.

There are more than twenty million boys and girls in the public schools of the United States.

With all these resources, what has been done? "We have given of our national resources," answers Mr. Lane, "as no people ever did before or ever can again." Subsidies were given to railroads, to States for their schools and other public institutions; farming and forest land has been given free on the condition that it be reclaimed and used; metal-bearing land has been had for the asking from the Government, if the men who took it agreed to develop it economically; money has been devoted in tremendous sums to convert desert and swamp into farm-land—there has been no stint where it has been first ascertained that the gift would be fairly used and honestly developed. The policy of the Government has been unreservedly the policy of Use, and, having mapped out this policy of use, Mr. Lane pleads, "it is to be hoped that no other policies of this Government will be allowed to stay the internal development of the country," for "any such course would, I am sure, offend the most deep-seated instinct of our people." And thus the Secretary comes to the ideal of "pride in preparedness." Foreigners who laugh at our boasts of the growth of our country, he says, do not understand what this pride of ours is. As he explains, feelingly:

No one would smile when told that a foreign Power had brought into action a gun of hitherto unknown caliber, or had built a ship of unequalled displacement or power, or that its army had made an unprecedented number of miles in a day's march. These are the very things on which certain nations pride themselves as revealing their capacity, ingenuity, and resourcefulness. No doubt such achievements make for national self-respect and self-confidence.

And so it is with the American. His place in the scheme of things is to reveal to the world what can be done in the development of a new country. Every crop raised, every schoolhouse built, every rail laid, every nail driven, is evidence that the work he is sent to do is being done. Instead of being the petty boasting of a parochial-minded provincial, this spirit is of the very essence of the highest creative quality.

It is not a figure of speech to say that every American has it in his heart that he is in a small sense a discoverer; that he is joining in the revelation to the world of something of which it was not previously aware, and of which it may some day make use. Men work for what they think worth while. If they find their joy in proving that their land contains coal or will raise wheat, or that a refractory ore may be reduced at a practicable cost, and tell about



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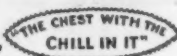
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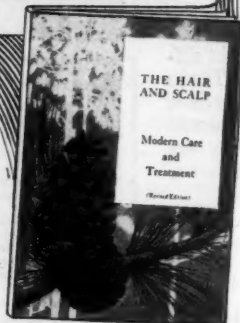


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One might say that this was nothing more than sentimental pride. There is a truer and more dignified word for it, however—it is the expression of the American instinct for improvement.

We have a passion for going into the unknown, for answering the puzzles that are put to us. Our imagination is challenged by difficulty, and the result has been a century of growth, which in its magic and its largeness casts a spell upon the mind.

### BLAKELOCK'S RETURN

THE story of Ralph Albert Blakelock, his genius, his sufferings, his madness, his recovery, is told in our department of Letters and Art. The painter has spent seventeen years in the Middletown State Hospital for the Insane, and Dr. Maurice C. Ashley, of the hospital, reports him much improved. He has suffered much, and yet, when he was permitted to leave the asylum and visit the exhibition of his own pictures in New York City some days ago, he had nothing to say, save in the way of fond recollection, of those meager years of aching poverty and misunderstanding. To him, the impoverished, seventy-year-old prisoner on parole, permitted to view his own paintings—which we are assured will not die and will continue to make money for other people—the past is memorable only as the season of his best and greatest work. The hardships then endured have mercifully warped his mind so that the memory of their pain can not now hurt him, and in the spectacle of Blakelock the insane visiting the exhibition of Blakelock the artist tragedy is screened from us by his ingenuous, naive delight in the experience, and the evidences that, artistically at least, he is by no means the madman whom some might expect to see. The New York *Evening Post* gives us an admirably sympathetic account of the reunion of Blakelock and Harry W. Watrous, secretary of the National Academy of Design, who was the artist's friend in the old days and "wore out his shoes selling Blakelock's pictures to keep him from throwing them away for a few dollars desperately needed." Then the freed man is brought to the Reinhardt Gallery, where the Blakelock exhibition is on view. We read on:

The attendant opened the door. Blakelock stood still. Directly in front of him,

in the room beyond, was the now famous "Moonlight," owned by the Toledo Museum of Art, and lent for this exhibition. In all the pictures which fronted this frail painter, this came to meet him. The moon behind dark specter-trees seemed almost to throw shadows on the carpet at his feet. But he did not heed them. He turned directly from it and faced the side wall. He went to "The Old Oak" hung there with its neighbors, no more conspicuous, no more fine, but holding in its canvas all of Blakelock's loves—the sharp twisting tree-limbs against a twilight sky. Somewhere from the depths of that picture there came a light, and it spread over the painter's face. He began at once to tell about it, how and where he painted it; he pointed to the tracery in the trees, and called Watrous's attention to artistic details of execution having to do with background and color.

And now it was that Ralph Albert Blakelock came back—not as he came in physical shape to the city—but in spirit and in mind. His pictures seemed to be the link which the period of exceptional calm upon which he has lately entered needed for fullness. His memory became inordinately clear. He went from one to the other of his paintings, saying: "Now, Harry, you remember about this." And, "Doctor, you know I only got thirty dollars for this," telling who bought it and how he dickered for a better price when the offer was out of bounds too low.

Then he came to his "Moonlight." Again he pondered about the trunk of that tree which upheld such a load of moon-struck branches.

"Yes, I think that trunk is just the right size now. You see, I was not at all sure up there [meaning at Middletown] whether or not after all that trunk would bear the branches. But it is all right."

Now those who had hovered around, hearing his first words and watching the joy of the home-coming, took places in the rear. Left to himself, he strolled around, bowing to an attendant and explaining to her at length about his "Ruby Wine," which was hung in the anteroom.

"I painted that for Mr. Herter, before he went to Paris," he said. "He died over there, and never saw it. See how ancient it looks, as if some old fellow a thousand years old had done it. But that is because it is done on a wood-panel. I got \$25 for that picture." And as he mentioned this figure, which would not pay insurance on the painting's value to-day, he had no sadness in his voice, no deep hurt at the injustice done. Rather light was his tone, as if this were a circumstance in the life of an artist.

Many things puzzled him in the old days—why one could work so hard for so little, and why the insignificant necessities, like food and raiment, cost more than the soul of an artist spread on canvas could pay for. Now he does not bother his head about them. He is back with his work again, back in the studio once more; and he is triumphant with the knowledge that his work is good—the knowledge he always had, long before others shared it. We are given another view of him:

See him now as he turns to Dr. Ashley

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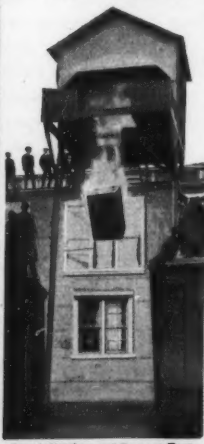
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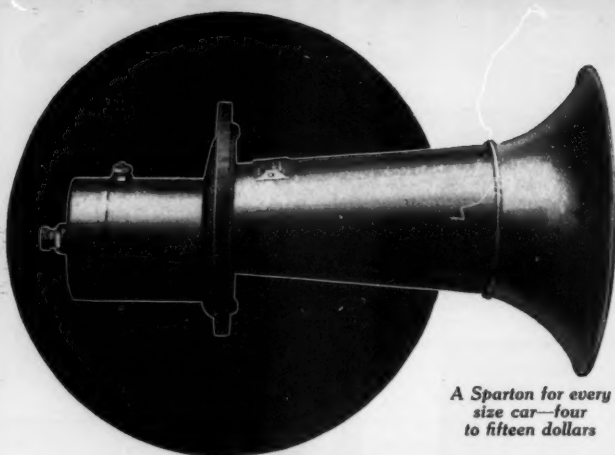
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to tell him about a patch of color in one of his Indian pictures. His eye-glasses have become aslant with jostling, his pocket-handkerchief is flapping proudly. On his cheeks are slowly deepening spots of red. (You have taken this man, remember, from seventeen years of grayness and comparative isolation to the splendor of the Fifth Avenue gallery and the triumph of his art.) His eyes are dancing. They are deep blue. His walk is as if he were a young man. His movements are quick. He is smiling, and trying to tell every one all he wants to know; answering questions, and reeling off dates and details which many a saner and younger man would find it difficult to remember, off-hand.

"Here is a picture which my wife always liked." He drew up to Number 12, a landscape owned by Clarkson Cowl.

"You know, I thought I ought to have a frame for this because she liked it so," he continued. (Blakelock never had money for frames in those days.) "So I went over to the framer and selected a black one—one of those with the lovely enamel finish. I said, 'How much is it?' 'Two dollars and a half,' he said. You know, I thought it would be about twenty dollars and a half, and I tell you I took it."

Yes, and everything that was twenty dollars and a half Blakelock thought was two-fifty in those times. Money was part of a topsyturvy world to him. The wants of his nine children and his wife were so necessarily incessant that there never was enough around his home to permit calm reckoning and apportionment.

"Mr. Blakelock," said Dr. Ashley, "do you think you could paint another like this?" He pointed to the Clark "Moonlight," hung in the center of the farther room. And Dr. Ashley asked this question purposely. He believes that Blakelock is capable of sane art-judgment.

With no hesitation the artist answered: "Paint another like that? No, no, doctor. I could not paint another like that any more than I could shed tears over again. A picture is emotion, not industry. Of such as that, I could do only O-N-E," and he spelled the word slowly, as if to settle the question for all time.

Mad he may be, but he is sane enough to insist on one thing that many a saner man has not. He wishes passionately to have his paintings recognized for what they are, and not become "famous" merely through publicity attaching to his rather sensational career. His greatest fear is that they may be looked upon by the public as the remarkable work of "the mad artist"—as one applauds the clumsy mimicry of a trained ape—rather than as artistic creations absolutely apart from the artist's own life. "What he has done," in the words of the writer, "he has labored with to his fingers' bones, and now he wants for that work appraisal upon its merits alone." There is one more glimpse of him, halted before his "Vision of Life":

"You know I did that," he said, more seriously, "with the idea that those figures would come to life." And as he said this, he stepped back and drew his friends with him.

From the other room the mass of color on that river-bank took shape. The forms of maids coming from the water seemed

to reach out for the bank. The picture lived; perhaps because it lived in our hearts. For Blakelock's sake it lived.

"See, Harry, do you see the motion?"

"Yes, Ralph," Watrous answered.

The motion was plainly there, and so it was with the Indian pictures. The figures about the camp-fire—they seemed to be swaying to music, all the more rhythmical as their creator stood before them.

For Blakelock is a musician, even in his movements. He played those Indians into being these many years ago, so his friends say. They tell, one day, passing his studio, they heard an insistent lay coming from his doorway. There he sat before the piano with his half-finished picture before him.

"I have been trying all day to make those fellows dance, Harry," he said. Then he rushed to his easel and took to painting. And if Blakelock did not actually transfer his music from instrument to canvas, he has made his figures sing from the music that is in his heart. He is full of it. He has been playing the hours away at the asylum with Dr. Ashley as the solitary audience. But there, there was no easel to rush to; little but cigar-box lids and chalk colors.

#### MOVIES FOR CHILDREN

LITERATURE for children of a hundred or so years ago would be regarded to-day as fearsome nourishment for undeveloped minds. It was full of wise saws and sawdust verbiage, but the principal part of it consisted of "moral thrillers"—stories of the most fearful and horrible nature, supposedly valuable for their ability to scare the reader into highly moral conduct by realistic depiction of the consequences of wrong actions. Since that time juvenile literature has been thinned and sweetened, and the bitter allopathic morals have been taken out. But there is more to be done, apparently. We have reformed our literature, so that the infant intelligence shall not be made morbid; but we have inadvertently permitted the movie to take its place. And it is at last pretty generally recognized that even the censored movie is not a thing to be given to every youngster who has a nickel in his fist. The solution of this problem is being attempted, we are informed, by the Juvenile Moving-Picture Board in New York City, and other similar organizations in other cities. As an example of the progress made already, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* gives us the program of a special children's theater showing pictures in Merion, a fashionable suburb of Philadelphia:

JANUARY 29

"The Wizard of Oz."

FEBRUARY 5

"Japan: Dr. Dorsey's Expedition."

"The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere."

"Harlequin's Story."

"Runaway Horse."



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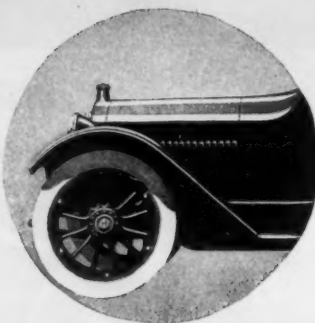
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## FEBRUARY 12

"A Race Through the Clouds."  
 "The Birth of the Star-Spangled Banner."  
 "Colonel Heeza Liar: His Waterloo."  
 "Rural Love-Affair."  
 "French Guiana."

## FEBRUARY 19

"Japan No. 2: Dr. Dorsey's Expedition."  
 "Dream Fairy."  
 "Joan of Arc."—Part I.  
 "Joan of Arc."—Part II.  
 Bray Cartoon.

## FEBRUARY 26

Mary Pickford, in "Cinderella."  
 Strange Birds and Seals.  
 Cartoon.

## MARCH 4

"Japan No. 3: Dr. Dorsey's Expedition."  
 "The Lazy Line."  
 "Cartoons in the Kitchen."  
 "The Pied Piper of Hamelin."  
 "Sugar-Loaf Mountain."  
 Cartoon.

In New York City the work has been somewhat better systemized and is really proceeding on a large scale. As we read, in the same paper:

The members of the New York board see every picture designated as suitable for children by the National Board of Censorship. From these they choose the ones they wish for a schedule of programs. These programs they send on to their sister organizations in other cities.

At the first showing of each program chosen by the committee a censorship board, consisting of seven boys, ranging from eight to sixteen years of age, pass on them in their own way. Their opinions are treated with due respect, and a number of pictures chosen for particular educational or other merit have been tabued by the Board of Juvenile Censors. The first children's matinee in New York, conducted by the National Juvenile Motion-Picture Board, was held on January 8. The city was divided into districts, and the matinee presented at one of the most convenient houses in each district. Chaperones were provided for unescorted children by the mothers' clubs. The expenses of the matinees were met by the theater-managers, who also paid the board a small sum to cover their expenses.

Recent statistics show that over 15 per cent. of every motion-picture audience is composed of children under sixteen years of age. The compiler, Miss Helen Duey, editor of the motion-picture department of *The Woman's Home Companion*, adds that fewer than 150 of the plays she has seen are suitable for such children to witness. We learn more of the wide-spread movement that is being made against this state of affairs:

At last the organizations have come to the realization that motion-picture producers are business men and not philanthropists.

They have begun to realize that they must create a demand for children's pictures—a demand which pays the producer in cold dollars and cents for his

trouble and money invested in the making of films. Motion-picture producers manufacture their products to supply the entire world. The fact that there have been spasmodic demands for juvenile pictures has not warranted enough financial returns to cover the cost of production and distribution. The high-minded public which wants such films has now learned that if it can talk in terms of profits to the motion-picture managers, who in their turn can make it look like good business to the producers, the demand will be supplied.

Boston educators conceived the idea of establishing a children's theater for educational films only. The University of Wisconsin maintains a regular film-service in the State's public schools, and Iowa is planning to do the same thing through its State Agricultural School. Chicago has children's matinees on Saturday mornings, and the New York Strand Theater has employed Miss Dell McClaren, a professional story-teller, to recount the stories of the films, or others which the children want to hear. Duluth, Minn., has had a successful children's matinee intermittently for two years under the partial supervision of Miss May Stanley and the Drama League. Minneapolis, St. Paul, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Louisville, Ky., are other cities which are responding to the demands of children's film-production and doing practical as well as propaganda-work in their behalf.

## WHAT MR. MCCLURE SAW IN BELGIUM

SOME of us are apt to think of the Belgians as a little people who go around all day in a rapt state of adoring gratitude, murmuring, "Thank God for America!" As a matter of fact, they have other things to think about. We are requested to consider the conditions that would result in dumping down the population of California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Montana in a district about one-fifth the size of Michigan, without much regard for their aptitude for living in such close quarters or whether they could find anything to do once they were there. Even if there were room and food enough at the beginning, how should these people plan to support themselves in the future? So it is in Belgium, as S. S. McClure, who went there to investigate the situation, soon discovered. Before the war less than one-third of the Belgians were engaged in agriculture; to-day there is little else for them to do. Much of the Belgian farmland was devoted to the raising of luxuries, which are useless now. It is primarily a manufacturing country; but what hope is there for manufacture in a land overridden by war and under alien management? Mr. McClure went to see whether the Belgians were happy, and what chance there was for an economic future. He found that they are not happy, and on every horizon of the future hang only dark and dubious clouds. Seven hundred thousand workingmen and women,

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about half the whole number in the country, are without work. Foreign trade, that was the life of Belgium, is sadly missing. But the remarkable thing is that, tho they are without hope in Belgium, yet they are without poverty, too. Every one is fed and clothed. This is done partly through charity of the peoples of other nations (one-fifth of the whole sum spent comes in this way), and principally by the Belgian Government, from sums secured by loans from Great Britain. But garments and food can not utterly satisfy, and so it is that "there is an absence of verve, of the mental and physical alertness that only work and hope can give." Mr. McClure's story appears in the *New York Mail*. It reveals a concentration, both on the part of the American Relief Committee and the German invaders, on the welfare of the child. Perhaps, if there is no hope visible for the average adult Belgian, there may yet be hope in this work for the coming generation of Belgians. As we read:

One must admire the energy and courage and resource of the leaders among the Belgians, the members of the American commission, and the German officers engaged in civil government under the leadership of General von Bissing, whom all trust and admire. The American wife of a German officer has organized a lace-industry whereby 10,000 families earn their living. A young doctor, a professor in the University of Freiburg, established a clinic for children and mothers, and from him I got much information as to the work for children. In many children's diseases, such as digestive troubles, the mortality has been decreased by a half.

He took me to see a great building, a former locomotive-roundhouse, where 750 girls and women were working sacks, and a crèche near by for little children and nursing-babies. In this factory more than half the women and girls were from families formerly well-to-do and in some cases wealthy. There were a well-dressed old man, who was formerly wealthy; a baron, who worked here, also his daughter; and I saw the widow of a French officer, evidently a woman of culture, standing at the bench, working the long day in her exile.

It is General von Bissing's constant aim to get as many people as possible to work, and so every possible plan is sought to enable the people to earn the money for their food, rather than make the food a charity. It is recognized that enforced idleness is a calamity for the moral well-being of a people. All the food and clothing brought into Belgium are paid for, first, by the communal governments, by bonds, money; and then, as far as possible, by the people themselves.

I visited an enormous storehouse of clothing for the millions of Belgians who can no longer make their own clothing. Much of this came from the United States. At one table I noticed a little flannel band. It could be for only one purpose, to bandage the new-born baby, and there I was shown the complete outfit of clothing for new-born babies, to be sent everywhere as needed. And there were shelves marked for children of one year and others for children of two years, and so on, to grown

people, all the needs of all a population being provided for.

I asked a doctor who had charge of a great clinic for children how early they began to look after a child. He said, "Two months before it is born." All the women with child, among the two millions of dependent Belgians, are cared for by particular regimen in food and general conditions of life; and all children up to twelve or fourteen years are especially looked after. All over Belgium many of the little children of the poor are fed and cared for in great halls twice a day.

I saw such a place, a room perhaps fifty feet by a hundred, on the street-floor, with long, low tables, and benches filled with children, from one year up, and the extraordinary health of the babies and little children of Belgians shows the possibilities when a child receives proper food and regimen, utterly irrespective of the ignorance or poverty of its parents.


I spent half a day with the young professor from the University of Freiburg, and his chief passion seemed to be to increase the health and reduce the death-rate among the children, and I found the same spirit very general.

The splendid success of the American commission, in collaboration with General von Bissing, is due in large part to the very efficient local governments in the Belgian communes. General von Bissing told me he uses the machinery of local government, the Belgian personnel, under the general supervision, of course, of German officials, and it must be said that the general professional efficiency of the Germans enables them to work heart and soul in all the fields of activity I examined.

#### IN THE VOSGES

ROMANCE still lives in the Vosges, in spite of the fact that elsewhere along the line she has been pretty well gassed, bombed, and fire-curtained out of existence. In the Vosges heights men still fight with cold steel, hand to hand, and have little traffic with the 42-centimeter. As Mr. H. Warner Allen remarks in the *London Telegraph*, a 17-inch shell makes but little impression on a mountain—perhaps as much as a rain-drop on a paving-stone—and a wooded hillside may hide whole armies from the enemy, in spite of the utmost diligence of the air-scouts. So it comes about that the Vosges in the present struggle is the country of the bayonet and the machine gun. Mr. Allen, who is a special correspondent for the British press and has seen much of this sort of fighting, explains further how it is that these two arms reign supreme, even over the rifle:

It is only in the valley that the big guns are dangerous. For half a mile our road lay exposed to the view and shells of the Germans, just a thousand yards away, and the cars worked up to full speed to get past the danger-zone as quickly as possible. The enemy maintained a prudent silence, being well aware that the French in this section had definite orders to reply to every German projectile by four shells of the same caliber, aimed unerringly at his most vulnerable points—his depots and canton-



# Six-30

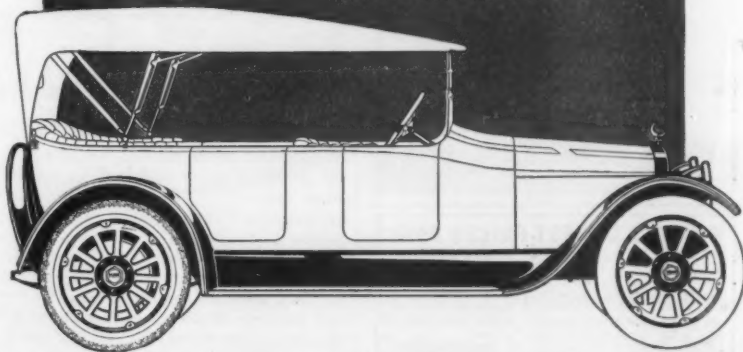
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ments in the rear. So, as a rule, even under considerable provocation, the enemy remains discreetly quiet. In less than a minute our automobiles had disappeared from view in a narrow, wooded ravine, and the German's opportunity was lost.

European wars seem as far away and impossible among the steep hills of the Vosges as in an old-time fairy-tale. The precipitous forests are apparently as lonely and deserted as ever—where a man jaded and care-worn with city life and civilization can rest his mind and tire his body healthily with exercise and bracing air.

The main defense is the barbed wire, which is twined in an inextricable network round tree-trunks, fallen branches, and wooden stakes. It runs along the hill-slopes and down into the ravines, extending in all directions its impassable barrier.

On the other side of the barbed wire it is debatable ground. The French sentries lie hidden in shallow holes, with their rifles at their shoulders, listening intently for a stir or a rustle that might betray the approach of a German patrol. Sometimes a French patrol will make its way through a narrow, zigzag passage in the barbed-wire entanglement and cautiously glide down the hill toward the enemy. Perhaps they will reach the German line of wire unnoticed, and watch there for a while to see what the Germans are doing, and if occasion serves risk a shot or two at any of the enemy who may show themselves.

As with the arms, so with the fighters—characteristics peculiar to this region reveal themselves. Mr. Allen tells us of these men who have so quickly and skilfully adapted themselves to the needs of the locality:

The Frenchmen engaged in this particular section are not, as might be expected, young men to whom mountaineering and war in the hills might be an agreeable sport. They are territorials, men over forty, and for the most part fathers of families. The major who conducted us over his domain—which, as he rightly said, was to be measured rather by height and depth than by length and breadth—was a man of seventy, and in civilian life a lawyer. Yet he climbed up the break-neck paths, never pausing for breath, with an ease that many men half his age might have envied. He told me that it was extraordinary how quickly his men had adapted themselves to geographical conditions to which they were totally unaccustomed. They came there in the autumn of 1914, and in a month or two there was not a single mountain-path or mule-track in their sector of which they did not know every bend and turn.

It is characteristic of the men that they have settled down to their military life in the mountains as if it were to be permanent, and not a mere parenthesis. They have built their major a palatial residence, and provided it with a work of art in the shape of a barbed-wire chandelier, which is not merely ingenious, but actually beautiful. There are architects, builders, artists, cabinet-makers among them, and each of them has contributed his share of special knowledge to the general result. Their great triumph is the Turkish baths, complete with dome and crescent above the roof, where every man can wash himself to his heart's content.

"I do not say," said the major, "that we

shall not be glad to go back home when peace is declared; but we can hang on here quite comfortably for as long as may be, and you will not hear a word of grumbling until we have finished our work and beaten the Boches once and for all."

## WAR-LULLABIES AND THE BOY

"WHEN the Sun draws off and the Night comes down and the light of the ever-shining stars becomes once more apparent in the heavens, the peasant mothers of Europe are alone with their children. This is the story-telling hour."

Beautifully exprest, but how inaccurately! Let us try again:

"It is the hour of comparative silence, when those hidden in the cellars of the bombarded town may crawl forth into the tainted air, when the 'heavies,' that all the afternoon have been tossing into dust—heaps the stone walls still standing, have ceased for the night. It is not yet dark enough for surprise-attacks, and the green star-shells have not yet covered the scarred earth with their obscene light. Racked mind and nerves may for a moment rest; hungry stomachs may be fed." . . . This is "the story-telling hour" in Europe to-day. The Kansas City *Star* continues:

In little houses crouched within woods through the gaunt, bare trees of which go the winter gales, making lonesome moan and great clash and grinding of sapless branches; in little houses that face one another across village streets, patches of pale light falling through small windows to pattern the road, dogs howling somewhere and answered by other eery howlings far off; in little houses that jostle one another within provincial cities, along narrow streets that wind and turn crookedly, silent, and unpeopled, underneath the cold moon—in all these the mothers are miserably silent now.

What stories can they tell their children, what mockery of fairy-lore that idealizes, while all their world is filled with breaking hearts and hunger and death? For their men are away to the wars or in nameless graves, or, worse, in no graves at all.

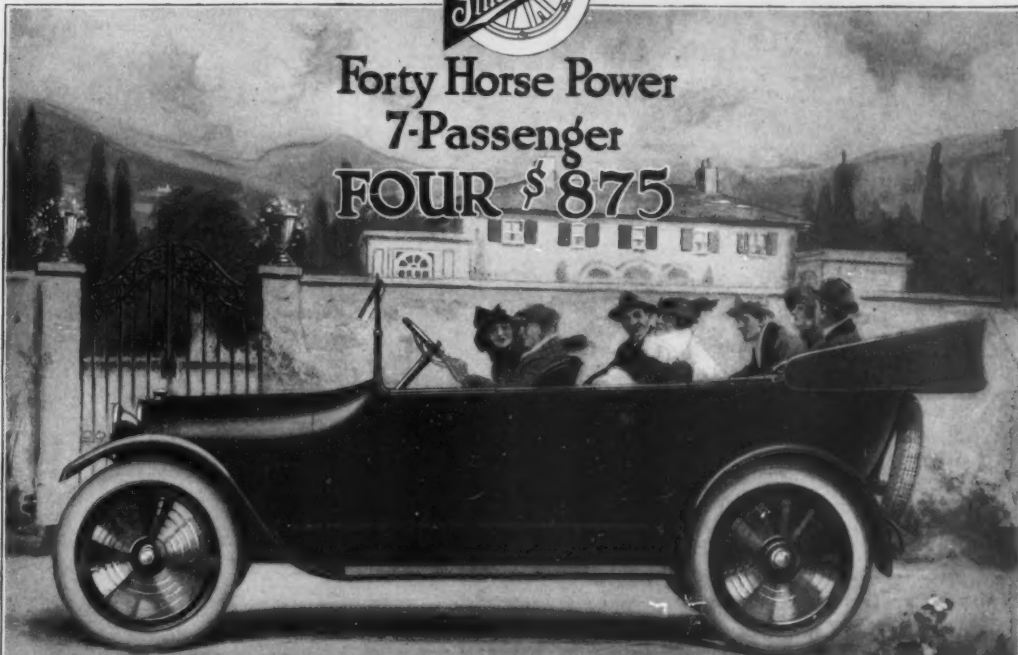
Do they tell them stories of impossible princesses? Or do they put the children swiftly to bed, and then let the merciful tears which have been hidden by day flow on? Women are stoic, and simple women have also a strength unknown to others. Yet who shall say that when the night comes down and takes away the tasks of day, which are the anesthesia to agonized thought, who shall say that then these peasant women do not cry out with a pain that is great and dumb! And that the lullabies of babies are not heartbroken sobs!

But war does not only rob the infant of the war-zone of its lullaby. The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* notes a new phenomenon in Europe that is not confined to the devastated districts, or those peculiarly affected by the war. "The war," it declares, "is having a demoralizing effect on boys," and continues:

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and roads everywhere were far below normal even for November. You have only to glance at the photographs here to appreciate the roads and the weather that they met.

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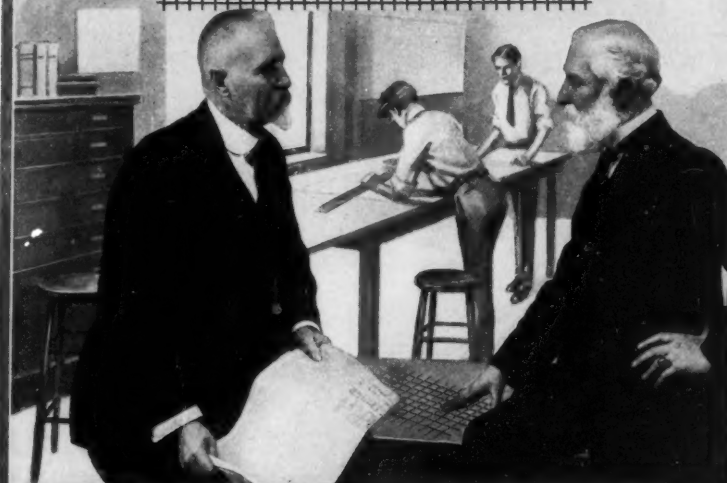
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stated that the civil authorities in Germany were perplexed by an outbreak of juvenile law-breaking. The epidemic has since spread across the Channel. An English newspaper says:

"From every part of England comes the tale that the boy is getting out of hand, that something has got into his blood that has sent him wild. What is that something?"

A London psychologist answers the question in these words:

"The boy of to-day knows that millions of men are fighting, and his own natural instinct to fight is stimulated. He knows that cities are being looted, and his own wild, predatory instinct tends to break forth."

This theory has a plausible sound. Another explanation suggests itself, tho. The lack of fatherly discipline, due to the enlistment of many men, and the disturbance of family-ties in other directions, which is inevitable in time of war, may have given many boys more freedom than was good for them.

## HOW PEACE CAME

HENRY FORD'S notion was that the fighting men of Europe were so heartily tired of the horrors of warfare that they needed only a hint to make them lay down their arms and "be out of the trenches by Christmas," but it did not, as we know now, fit the facts. And yet, despite the storm of ridicule it aroused in this country and abroad, there was a certain romantic breeziness about it that gave wing to wild hopes here and there. Was it inconceivable that men should return to an ultra-humanitarian sanity overnight? Was there not a hint of a vague possibility of a "walk-out" some morning along the firing-line, a strike against war? Since the voyage of Henry Ford the fighting has taken a new turn, and its former horrors, we are assured, have been utterly eclipsed in the mighty attempt at Verdun. Later in the spring, the Allies promise, a still greater drive will be made, devastating, crushing, appalling. Can men be made forever to hurl cataclysmic death at each other? Doubtless they can, and yet the average mind, revolting at the thought, will persist in seeking some fanciful solution of the war-situation of a less terrible nature. Such an effort by a woman writer appears in the columns of a Southern newspaper, in the form of a rather well-written fiction, entitled, "The Simplest Way." It is indeed fanciful, and yet comforting in the faith in human sanity that it expresses. We are introduced to the firing-line, at that well-known point, Somewhere, France, and find ourselves in the German trenches. The story, as it appears in the *Chattanooga Times*, proceeds as follows:

It might have been ten o'clock or later. The brisk night wind had failed, and frost was forming rapidly wherever conditions favored, even on such steel helmets as



were exposed. Inside the covered trenches the air was warmer, and darkness reigned.

Thousands of Teuton soldiers, descendants of students and fighting men, sat quiet, according to orders. Undoubtedly they were thinking, for the German is a thinker even more than a fighter. Herman Schwitz had not stirred for an hour. His hands had ceased their restless claspings and unclaspings and were folded quietly as tho he prayed. He turned at last to his left-side companion.

"Johann," he murmured in the low monotone of the trained trencher, "in the morning I shall do a strange thing." He paused as if for question, but Johann only inclined his head gravely, and Herman went on.

"I have known for a long time that war is wrong," he said. "The more I observe and think, the more apparent becomes the wrong. It is accursed of God. I have killed many men and not one had harmed me or had given me reason to kill. I will kill no more."

He thrust out his red underlip and frowned. He waited, but Johann made no reply.

"To-morrow I shall say to my officer in the presence of the company, 'I will fight no more.'"

Johann spoke: "You know, of course—" "Yes, I know I shall stand against a wall and receive the salute."

"And after you are dead, you know—"

"They will call me coward, and my wife will be ashamed. That is the worst, that Lieschen should be ashamed. Nevertheless it is all to take place."

After a bit he said: "I am not a coward. You know it. If I were, I would stay in the trench and hope to live. Instead, I go to certain death."

"Why?" asked Johann.

"Because I can do no other, even as great Luther. I will put the idea before my comrades—and die. Perhaps they will think—and live. When we are marched out at four I shall speak, and at sunrise I shall die. You are not of my part of the country, but you will get a word to Lieschen for me."

"No," said Johann.

"No? Why?"

"Because I go with you, comrade. I fight no more. Nay, it is not you who draw me. I was about to speak when you spoke."

There was silence for a while, then Schwitz spoke again.

"So. There will be two of us, then. It is well. The message will be so much the louder, and since you die, my right-hand neighbor must hear my mind and carry my message."

What had come over these two even they themselves did not rightly understand. But what hope had they of carrying through their plan? Would they not be annihilated there in the midst of their comrades at the first hint they gave of such a treacherous intention? Undoubtedly, save for one curious thing. When Herman turned to his right-hand neighbor, to acquaint him with their decision, he found him deep in converse with the next man beyond; and on the other side Johann encountered the same thing. At length each found his neighbor's ear, but to discover that a miracle had happened. Instead of those

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two alone, there were at least six of them, themselves and the two couples on each side, who had come to the same determination independently. We read on:

"But how should this be?" cried Schwitz. "It was I who—"

"Nay, it is all along the line," said Max. "As for me, I have thought much that I had no right to kill, but—to be called a coward and to stand against a wall—but to-night I knew I could not sin against my convictions again. So I spoke to August, and, behold, he took the words out of my mouth, so there will be probably a whole company to be shot in the morning. At least, it will be the more cheerful."

"They will think us mad," said Herman. "No, but they will try to make the Army believe that we are mad."

"It is four o'clock," said the sergeant. "Be ready for the relief, men."

There was a little stir of preparation, then silence. There would be no time to write home, no time to explain that they died for an ideal that was more than country or Kaiser or even Lieschen.

The sergeant moved restlessly and conferred with another non-com.

"It is time for the relief," he said. "It will be soon too light to move."

Presently word was murmured down the line. "The relief is not coming. The men are stacking arms!"

"Lieber Gott! Stacking arms? Why?" cried the astonished officer.

"I do not know, my sergeant, but the officers are turning out and the men are walking away unarmed."

Herman looked at Johann, and they both rose; with them moved others.

"We will go and see," they said, speaking together as if in a dream.

The sergeant gasped. "Without orders?"

"Yes, my sergeant, so."

"You are leaving your arms, madmen!" shrieked the officer.

"Yes, sergeant, forever!"

Soldiers were standing at ease in the barrack-ground. Some were walking away. Arms were stacked. Officers raved. Some of them laid off their sword-belts and walked over to the men.

"What is it?" asked those from the trenches.

"We fight no more."

"Ach! Also we!"

"Then it is done, if God wills."

"But we shall be shot at sunrise?"

"My friend, by whom?"

Volplaning easily to the earth came an aeroplane with driver and observer.

"What is to do?" they cried, emerging from the aircraft. "All up and down the valley in the early light we could see men stacking arms and walking away. You, too. What is the order, then?"

"Soldiers!" cried an officer wildly.

"There are no soldiers here, my captain. There are only men, farmers, artisans, shopkeepers, and we have stacked our arms and are going home."

"Mein Gott, what will the Kaiser—"

"The Kaiser, and you, captain, may have the guns, the helmets, and the uniforms. They will not help us to farm, but the horses we must take, also some provisions, and so, auf Wiedersehen!"

The sun was shining brightly now. Another aircraft dropt lightly down.

"I come from observing in the south," the aviator said. "I do not understand, but it is everywhere as here, arms stacked and men walking quietly north, south,

east, and west. The British are going to the coast. What does it mean?"

"I am sorry you do not go my way," said Herman to Johann.

"We both go home," said Johann.

"We shall be in time for the spring planting," said Herman.

Johann stood looking meditatively over the plain where thousands of uniformed men, scattered in unmilitary groupings, facing all points of the compass, stood. There had been no farewells or preparations; the way home had been opened, and they were taking it. Voices singing, shouting, laughing, or gravely conversing filled the air.

"After all," said Johann, "it was so simple."

#### THE CUBAN DUEL AS A SPORT

NOW that the German students are all at the front, dueling has, temporarily at least, gone out in Europe. In this country it has not been popular for many years. But dueling is not yet a lost art, for down in Cuba, we are told, it is highly cherished, and forms one of the favorite sports of the *élite* of the island. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* tells us that a friend of his, a prominent Cuban Congressman, has taken part, either as principal or second, in thirty-two duels, and that the Speaker of the Cuban House, Señor Orestes Ferrara, carries the proud reputation of having fought nearly forty, besides enjoying the distinction of having taken part as second in the only fatal duel in Cuba in the last seventeen years. The duel in the West-Indian Republic rarely approaches the fatal variety. It is, indeed, more a game than anything else, altho it is engaged in with tremendous seriousness, as far as observance of the "code" is concerned. The writer characterizes it as "a refined sport," neither brutal nor painful, and far less dangerous than baseball or tennis. Its prominent attribute is its dignity. There is no chance given, he says, "for such a *reductio ad absurdum* as that of the giant rail-splitter Lincoln naming cavalry sabers of the heaviest pattern when challenged by the pigmy Shields." He continues:

Unlike the code which prevailed in England and Ireland, and in our own South prior to the Civil War, the Cuban code gives the choice of weapons not to the challenged, but to the aggrieved party. It is for the seconds representing the challenger and challenged to determine, after full discussion, which is the aggrieved one (*agraviado*), after which the seconds of the latter shall choose the weapons, but within the restrictions of the code, which does not permit too serious a form of combat if the grievance be a slight one. Thus, pistols may not be used unless the quarrel is very serious indeed, as there is always the danger that even the best shot may, in the excitement of the moment, hit his antagonist in a vital spot. To minimize so far as may be the consequences of such accidents, the pistols are loaded very lightly, but, even so,

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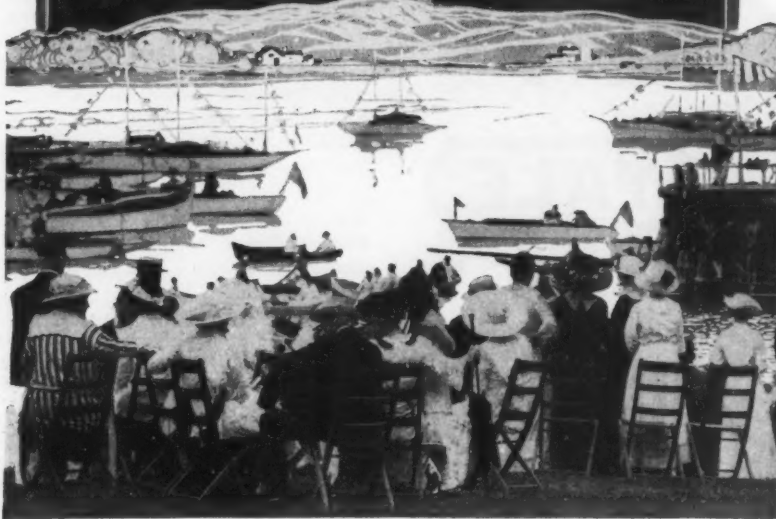
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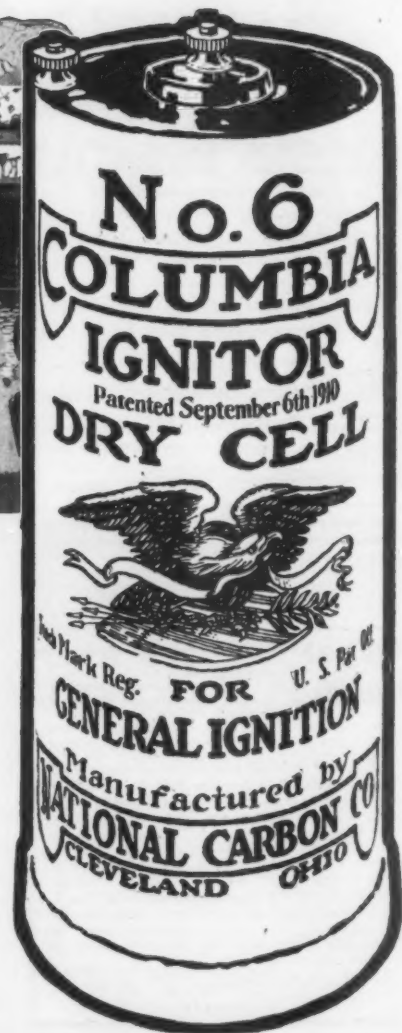


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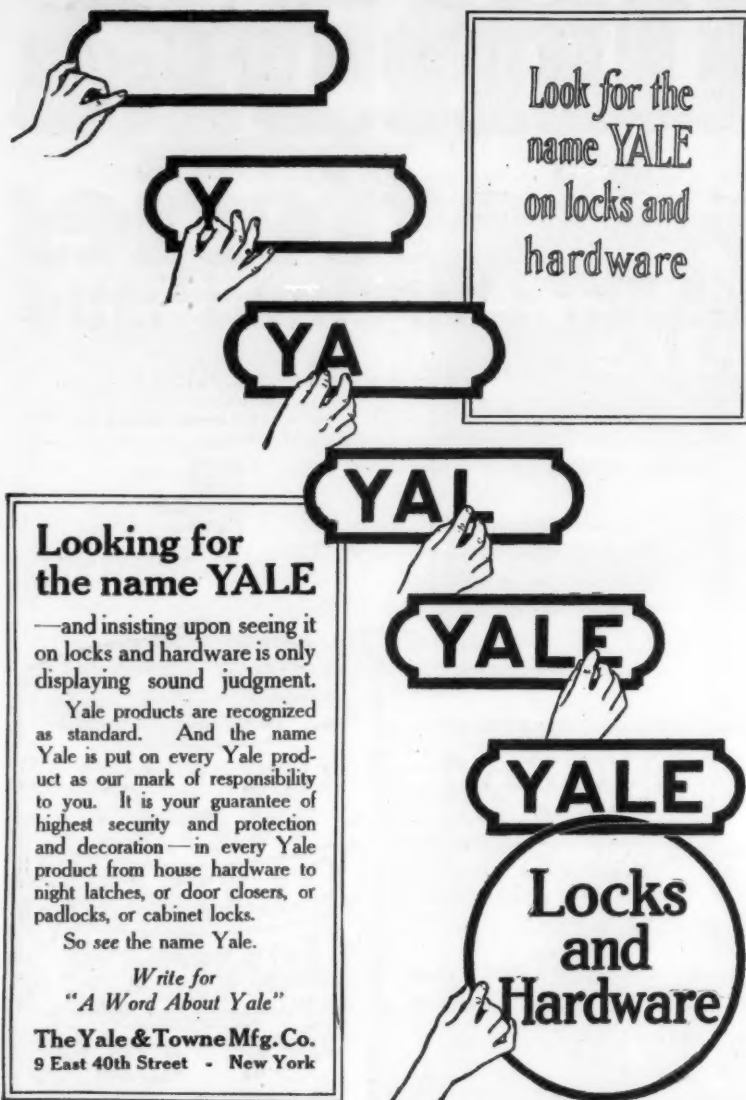
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the pistol is considered a risky weapon, to be resorted to only in extreme cases.

The dueling-sword is the weapon almost invariably used, and a drop of blood from a prick in the forearm of one's enemy usually suffices to heal the wound that honor feels. Fencing is a part of every young *caballero's* polite education, and there are a number of *salones de armas* in Havana where the young men learn and practise fencing.

Cuba has probably the best amateur swordsman in the world in Major Ramon Fonst, master-of-arms of the Cuban Army. When only eighteen Fonst won the amateur championship of the world with the dueling-sword at the Paris Exposition, defeating representatives of France, Italy, and Spain. A year or two later he defeated all who met him at the St. Louis World's Fair. Fonst was designed by nature for a fencer. Six feet tall and lean as a greyhound, he has narrow, sloping shoulders, and long arms with muscles of steel. His hips are considerably broader than his shoulders, and his long legs are very powerful, enabling him on occasion to escape dangerous lunges by phenomenal backward leaps. But the most striking thing about him is his eyes, which are strangely large and prominent, suggesting exceptional power and scope of vision. Possessing such prestige as a swordsman, Fonst is often asked to act as a second, but as a principal is not in much demand.

The duel's chief function in Cuba the writer amusingly characterizes as that of shielding the truth from indecent exposure—"a sort of protest against the nude in statement." And so it is that, except in the college-boy "affairs of honor," most of the duelists are politicians and newspaper men, and, of the former, particularly legislators. As we read:

Any legislator or editor who dares tell the naked truth about public men or measures, as Senator Maza y Artola did recently about the notorious squandering of the public moneys on sinecures and the no less notorious venality of the press, must be prepared to answer for his words on the field of honor, even tho, in the case of a legislator, the words be uttered in debate on the floor of the House or the Senate. Many measures that would not bear too close analysis are thus enabled to reach a vote unchallenged.

While from what has been said it may be inferred that the duel as practised in Cuba is not a brutal or a dangerous sport, some risk may attend the impertinent participation of foreigners in the national pastime. During the Ten Years' War a Spanish editor was killed in a duel by a Cuban, and in the only fatal duel of the last seventeen years a young American named Warren was the victim. A quarrel over a woman between Warren and a wealthy young Cuban named Mesa had led to the caning of the latter by Warren. Mesa challenged Warren, and the seconds, one of whom on behalf of Mesa was Orestes Ferrara, Speaker of the House of Representatives, found that Mesa was the aggrieved party, and pistols were chosen to avenge the affront. Warren was a heavy youth, nearly six feet in height and half as much in breadth, and was exceedingly near-sighted. Mesa is small and slender and a winner of prizes in amateur pistol-tournaments. Friends of Warren have said that at

the distance selected—ten paces—he could see his antagonist only as a mere blur. At the first fire Mesa placed his bullet right in the center of the huge target, and Warren died of "peritonitis."

A dispute on the floor of the House or the Senate, or any other quarrel among *caballeros* that is likely to lead to a duel, is invariably described by the newspapers as an *incidente*, and its sequel is duly chronicled.

Notwithstanding the occasional casualties, insurance actuaries seem to consider dueling a healthful exercise, conducive to longevity, making the inveterate battler on the field of honor a better risk on the whole than the sedentary pacifist.

#### PETER KARAGEORGEVITCH

HE was the King of Servia, but there is no Servia. The correspondent found him in Greece, on the Gulf of Eubœa, a king without a country. He describes him as sad but dauntless yet. He wears the gray-brown Servian uniform with a blue cavalry collar, and cavalry breeches with the red general's stripe. He walks on a cane, but with something of a trim jauntiness in his figure still. For the rest, "an eagle face with hooked nose, a bristling white mustache and white imperial, short-clipt, iron-gray hair, and brown, almost unseeing eyes." As he and the Associated Press correspondent walk along the cliffs the peasants whom they pass reverently bare their heads. Peter Karageorgevitch is both pleased and saddened. "They have great hearts, sir, these people!" he tells the newspaper man. "They are like the people of your own country—plain people, as I am a plain man." Along with his admiration of America and Americans, he avers his gratitude, also, to France, for this country, as he says in the interview quoted by the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, "is taking our children to her deep bosom, to keep them safe for us until after the war, that the race of Servians may not die out." This recalls vividly to his mind the conditions in his own country, and he remarks, with feeling:

We all of us learned our war-making under the Turk, and the women and children have little chance. I don't mean to say they are massacred or anything like that, tho that too has happened. But I refer now only to the fact that there is little or no provision for non-combatants, no organization to look after them.

When the Austrians made their first invasion of Servia, a year and a half ago, they had no sanitary provisions even for their own men. Most of their own wounded died, because they could not be properly taken care of. How much relief could an army like that afford to a starving civil population, like the population of Servia to-day?

No; it is only your compatriots in America who can help us in this hour of our need. And they are doing it, God bless them! But there is need of so much—so much!

If only they had come a little sooner, our allies! I used to tell my men: "Hold

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on! Just a little longer. They have said they will come, and they will come! And they believed me and held on. . . .

You know, we couldn't even see the Germans. It was all artillery—machine-made war! My men used to grind their teeth and the tears would run down their poor, thin faces, and they would say: "If only we could just get at them! We would show them!"

And then, as I rode by their lines, I could see them shaking their heads and nodding at me and whispering among themselves. "Poor old King!" they were saying; "he still believes the Allies will come in time to save us!"

The King's emotion proved too much for him, but soon his indomitable will triumphed once more. We read:

Slowly consciousness returned. King Peter drew a long breath and looked about him, dazed. With his two arms he gently pushed away the doctor and the soldier. Turning to the correspondent, shyly, as one ashamed of his weakness, he gasped:

"I—I'm—sorry. I beg your pardon! Sometimes—sometimes I think I am not very strong." He rose slowly, painfully, leaning on the arm of Colonel Todorovitch, he made his way to the hotel. At the top of the steps he turned, drew up his slight body to its full height, smote his heels together so that the spurs clicked, and raised his hand smartly to the visor of his cap.

"Say to the people of your great country, sir, that Peter Karageorgevitch salutes them!"

## O TEMPORA! O MORES! O GIRLS!

WHAT has become of the mid-Victorian love-romance? What has become of the pretty comedies of down-east eye and rosy-flushing cheek before the challenging gaze of downy-lipped masculinity? Our modistes have abolished the *frou-frou* at the sound of which youth's heart beat faster. Our suffragettes have done much to make more absurd than necessary the young man's air of helpless and abject humility before the eternal feminine. Our young ladies wear short skirts and run their own cars and their families with a skilful hand. They have adopted, in the generality, the Servian war-motto, "We can take care of ourselves!" And as for the young men?—well, attend to this story, told by the paragrapher of the *Indianapolis News*. It happened on the interurban car-line. He writes:

The girl and her mother could not find a seat together, so the mother dropt down beside another woman and the daughter hesitated a moment, then seated herself beside a young man who was buried in the sporting page of his paper. Now the girl was pretty and the young man a broad-shouldered, good-looking specimen, and in the good old days of romance there would have been "something doing." There was an excellent plot of an old-time magazine love-story hovering over their precious heads—but it didn't develop.

That fellow just continued devouring the printed page until two other young fellows came in and crowded down on

the short seat opposite. Then conversation began. It appeared that all three of them had attended a basket-ball game the night before, and were full of the subject. There were six perfectly good eyes in that collection of fellows, but "nary" an eye for the pretty girl in their midst. She looked straight ahead of her, modestly, sweetly, her pink cheeks getting pinker as the three fellows argued, gesticulated, and pounded each other, after the manner of fans. They talked about field-goals, foul goals, referees, baskets, and points, as if there were no girl within miles of them.

Finally, the woman who shared the mother's seat left the car, and the girl slept quietly over to maternal protection. And do you know, not one of those fellows even noticed her going! She was so uncommonly pretty, too, with her big eyes, pink cheeks (natural shade, for I saw it come and go), her handsome figure set off by a well-fitting suit, pretty shoes and gloves. In fact, she was just about right, in the way of pretty girls. After a time, she removed her stylish toque and dropt her fluffy head on her mother's shoulder—but the fellows talked basket-ball. They were wildly excited over a game that was to be played that evening, and as they left that car they were arguing over the State championship, with never so much as a glance at the sleeping beauty.

Ah me! Times have changed, when a mere game can keep a young man from noticing an uncommonly pretty girl.

## "NEVER AGAIN!" FOR RUSSIA

FOURTEEN months without vodka has, according to her own statement, made a perceptible—nay, a considerable—difference with Russia. We are told that all the officials, from the Czar down, believe that prohibition has come into the country to stay; for the benefits that have accrued in one year are too valuable to lose by a return to the old way again. A Petrograd report, appearing in the *Wichita Beacon* among other papers, gives a combined official and semiofficial estimate of what these benefits have been:

Crime (all kinds) has decreased 62 per cent.

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Suicide-rate has dropt enormously.

Hospitals formerly overcrowded are not filled.

Efficiency in factories increased 10 to 15 per cent.

Practically every inhabitant is at work. Savings-deposits have increased 8 per cent.

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Wages in some districts raised 500 per cent. (This applies to peasants working as day-laborers.)

People are eating better and costlier food.

Better clothing is worn by the poorer classes.

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Imprisonment decreased 72 per cent.

Offsetting these remarkable results of Russia's sudden dryness is this startling development:

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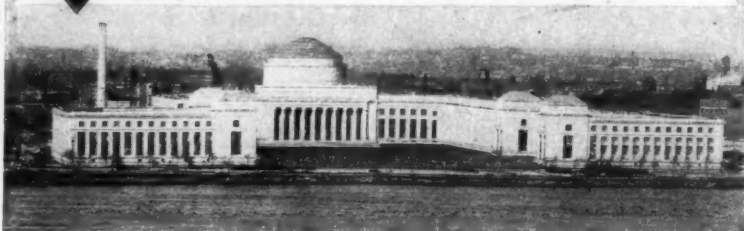
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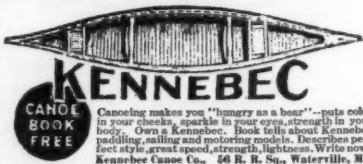
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This seeming paradox is explained by this statement that dipsomaniacs have turned from vodka to methylated spirits and other poisonous substitutes.

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### A WAR-TIME RESURRECTION

THE European War is unique in the strange, unthinkable tests it applies to human fortitude and endurance. If you doubt this, picture the crowd waiting in the Gare du Nord, in Paris, for the arrival of the train-load of "grands blessés" coming in from Germany via Switzerland. It is to be a train-load of those yet living and "well," but so dreadfully wounded that Germany feels safe in sending them home to France, sure that they will never be able to aid in their country's defense. They come from German prison-camps, which means that for many months they have been among the missing. This in turn means that of those waiting their arrival in the Paris railroad station many have thought them dead, have mourned them, but have been perhaps a little glad that their fighters were out of the horror of war and its suffering at last, have reconciled themselves to their grief and that "presence of absence" that is at first so keen a pain. And now comes the word that the lost are living and are being shipped back to their families by the combined kindness of the German, Swiss, and French Governments. And so the crowd gathers in the station, and the calm courage with which it might meet the dead has to be tightened to a higher pitch to meet the living. Each member of it has been notified by the Government of the arrival on this train of a fragment of a man bearing a name which should mean his relation by blood, marriage, or other bond to this particular man, woman, or child. But even here there may be fresh torment, for the Government may have made a mistake, as it frequently does when a similarity in names is so easily a matter of confusion. As William T. Martin writes, who witnessed this home-coming and tells of it in the *New York Sun*, "from the anxious faces it is evident that, with the exception of a few, the news is that, of the resurrection of the dead." At length the train arrives, with the ex-soldiers already hanging out of the windows, eager for a glimpse of home again. We read:

They are still in their uniforms, and these they have apparently cleaned and mended after the long detention in the prison-camps. Stuck in their caps and pinned on their chests are little flags, tri-colored tinsel and flowers, gifts received from Swiss children on their way through the country. In their eagerness to breathe the air, to see, hear, or feel their fellow men

about them, the war's derelicts cram the windows until the doors are opened.

It is a wonderful experience after indescribable hardships, they say. No one smiles.

The train stops and the doors are opened. It takes the greater part of an hour to unload the cars. The soldiers are led, carried, wheeled, or supported into a vast waiting-room nearby.

Armless, sightless, legless, faceless even, horribly disfigured, bent double and crippled in every conceivable way, they manage to hobble along with the help of the *brancardiers*, who call them endearing names and carry the piles of gaudy sacks and little souvenirs of all sorts they received in Switzerland or were allowed to bring over. They are the last word in broken beings. In their eagerness, a pitiful enthusiasm, they ply their attendants with questions.

At the door through which they pass stand a galaxy of officers and civilians of note, who salute and lift their hats to the home-comers. One fellow, wheeled along in a chair, with a leg and an arm missing, manages to hold on to a large French flag. It is frayed at the edges and much faded. It partly covers his body and the missing leg. He draws a solemn salute and a tear as he passes.

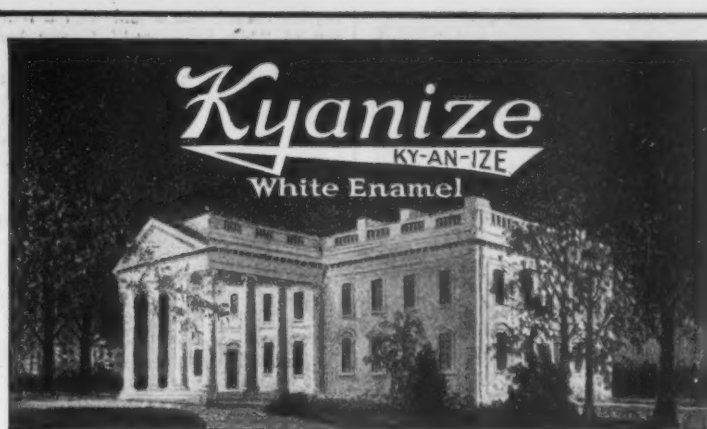
Finally the train is unloaded. All of the soldiers are now assembled in the large room. The place is decorated with flowers, ferns, and flags. There are long tables set in banquet style. The dishes are of tin, but the tables are spread with real linen and strewn with roses. At the plates are little tricolored favors of divers types. It is evident that the various Red-Cross societies have concentrated their efforts to stretch the funds allotted to them.

When all the men are seated and have begun to attempt the food before them, the door at the end of the room is opened, and the waiting relatives and friends begin their search for "the resurrected." The scenes are indescribably varied—sad, happy, whimsical, bitter—but the writer gives us a few glimpses, as he saw them about him during the next few minutes:

In the eagerness of expectancy the faces are painful to see. There is a woman with a baby in her arms and poorly drest. An old man hobbles along with the aid of a cane, one hand feebly extended toward an elderly, stout woman, who pushes along in the lead. She has a face set for disappointment. Near her is a slight, gentle-looking woman whose face is furrowed in deep lines and who tries to force an air of unconcern.

Three women pass and, in their frantic eagerness to get at the tables, push nervously through little openings in the crowd. Everybody tries to look over the shoulders of those in front. All are looking in the same direction. One can see much in a few seconds. There is a face on which is written the bitterest of disappointment, with a weary hopelessness as tho the person, a woman, had been at similar gatherings before only to meet the anguish she now expects.

Suddenly a woman screams. Her screams rise to shrieks and as suddenly stop. Through the crowd they carry her to a chair near the platform where the train pulled in. A dark, handsome soldier hobbles along. In a few seconds the woman



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Here is the only refrigerator awarded the Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Beautiful—sanitary. Enamelled snowy-white inside and out. Revolving shelves. Cork-cushioned door and cover. New attachment for ice-cold drinking water. Nickel trimmings.

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Get our direct-from-factory price and easy payment plan. 30 days' free trial. Freight prepaid. Write today for handsome free catalog.

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Dept. 24 Jackson, Michigan

regains consciousness and with a rending cry of "My boy—boy!" throws herself about the neck of the soldier.

He stands on one leg and a wire substitute for the other. An arm clasped about the waist of the woman is handless. The soldier—he is very tall—bends over the woman stiffly and gives her a long, passionate kiss. I shall never forget the look on his face. It is a smile, full of pain concealed, but a smile, and therein is written a knowledge of the dream of youth gone and the earnest ambitions of a little more than a year ago crushed forever. The woman is very happy, for he was long dead and is alive.

The woman with the baby finds her husband. He sees the child for the first time. A soldier holds his sweetheart but sees her not, for he is blind forever, so he feels her face and smiles. A woman rushes into a soldier's arms and suddenly recoils to make doubly sure of his identity. Part of his face has been shot away. But he can see, and he stands up and throws his arms about her. He can only mumble indistinctly from a semblance of a mouth. But he does his best.

Two women, fashionably clothed, try to cloak their eagerness with looks of unconcern as they pass from table to table showing a little photograph. But they meet only headshakes from the soldiers, and sad smiles. Still they pass on, going over the ground again and try to smile brightly, but their hearts are breaking. No one has seen him. Sometimes they look long and hard at some disfigured face before they are convinced, and again pass on.

A slip of a girl goes up to one of the soldiers. He is crippled, and as he sits still in his chair she bends over and kisses him on both cheeks. She speaks in a natural voice with little show of emotion for a minute or so. Suddenly she bursts into hysterical weeping, and throwing herself full into the arms of the wounded man, cries, "Father!" The soldier, not expecting the outburst, soothes the child as well as his crippled back will allow. The appeal in that one word, the way the girl has said it, will never leave me.

There is a lieutenant here. He wears dark-colored glasses to hide the fact that his eyes have been shot away. As he sits in his chair, nervously picking at a piece of cake, a pretty young woman stands by with her hand on his shoulder.

They were engaged, these two, when he left home full of hope and an officer. When he heard he was coming back he asked the authorities that his name be withheld from the list so his fiancée would be unaware of his return. But she had learned of his arrival and is telling him that it makes no difference. In days now past—those of another life—he was a surgeon not long out of school and his was a big ambition. He thinks of this while the girl stands by.

In Germany he found a chance to learn how to make little useful things. In his bag are some articles he has made after much hard work and practise. But he can do these things better now, and easier, and he has a sudden hope.

**We Often Feel That Way.**—"Have you any diaries for 1917?"

"Not yet. Why?"

"So much has happened since January 1 that I've used up all of this year's calendar."  
—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

## SPICE OF LIFE

**As of Old.**—A Chertsey pig-breeder has been granted total exemption. The pen, it seems, is still mightier than the sword.—*Punch*.

**Gone.**—HE—"You used to say there was something about me you liked."

SHE—"Yes; but you've spent it all now."—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

**Did She Know?**—NEWWED—"It is hard to ask for bread and get a stone."

MRS. NEWWED—"It is worse to ask for a stone and get paste."—*New York Sun*.

**It's the Shells.**—WAITER—"Yes, sir, omelets has gone up on account of the war."

DINER—"Great Scott! Are they throwing eggs at each other now?"—*Tit-Bits*

**The Latest.**—MR. N. QUISITIVE, JR.—"Why, where's your Pomeranian?"

MRS. FITZAN-STARTS—"Oh, haven't you heard? Dogs are quite *outré* now. We're on our way to the asylum to get us an orphan."—*Puck*.

**His View.**—CUBIST TEACHER—"Can any one give an impressionistic definition of New York?"

BRIGHT PUPIL—"A small body of limousines almost entirely surrounded by Fords."—*Houston Chronicle*.

**Explicit.**—"When I don't want a man's attentions and he asks me where I live, I say in the suburbs."

"Ha, ha! Excellent; but where do you really live, Miss Brown?"

"In the suburbs, Mr. Short."—*Atlanta Journal*.

**Cruel.**—DILLYDALLY (a chronic procrastinator)—"I dreamed last night that I—er—ah—proposed to you. I wonder what that is a sign of?"

MISS LINGERLONG (desperately)—"It is a sign that you have got more sense when you are asleep than when you are awake."—*Tit-Bits*.

**Rare.**—"Her talk stood out above many others that have been given there within the year, primarily because she said that which would be of value to the students, and then the thing that marked her talk far beyond many others was the fact that she said what she wanted to say and stopt."  
—*The Chico (Cal.) Tribune*.

**Still Hope.**—"Well, John, inasmuch as your grandmother died four times last year, I don't see how you'll manage to get to any of the ball-games this season."

"But, sir," said Johnny quietly, "haven't I told you that grandpa has married again, tho it was much against the wishes of the family?"—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

**How Sweet.**—"Asphodelia Twobble went down into the tenement district yesterday to brighten the lives of poor slum-dwellers."

"Highly commendable. What did she do for them?"

"She told them about the good times she's been having at Palm Beach."—*Birmingham Age Herald*.



**S**ALESMANSHIP IS A FINE ART.  
It throbs with earnestness, energy and enthusiasm.

It is infectious, hypnotic, well-nigh irresistible.

It is apt, therefore, to interfere with calm, deliberate judgment.

It has its dangers, as well as its allurements.

A motor car should be selected in our saner moments.

It should be bought with an eye to the far future, rather than the rosy present.

We should dwell upon unwelcome possibilities, as well as immediate pleasant prospects.

We should look at the shining, beautiful thing before us, in the light of twenty, or fifty, or a hundred thousand miles of service.

We should listen to the voice of reputation rather than the engaging eloquence of the salesman.

We should retire within ourselves, and inquire:—

What do I know about this car; and especially, what do I know of the company that builds it?

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Is there another car of which I know more—built by a company of higher and wider repute?

You should be able to recall such a car instantly—a car of which all men think well, and none speak ill.

The moment your mind has gripped that thought—that there *is* a car which stands out above all others—then salesmanship has no power to impress you.

You find yourself listening to yourself—and deaf to all else.

You see a car which has come down the years with a clean escutcheon—hand in hand with honor.

You say to yourself: In choosing this car I cannot make a mistake.





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**Neutral.**—"Are you a pro-German or a pro-Ally?"

"Neither. I'm a *Pro Bono Publico*."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

**In Chicago.**—"Give the Mayor a Show," urges Vox Pop. My dear Pop, the mayor is giving the show. If you must give him something give him an asbestos curtain.—*Chicago Tribune*.

**Modern Child.**—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER—"Now, children, what is the last thing you do before you go to bed at night?"

BRIGHT GIRL—"Put the latch-key under the door-mat for mother."—*Life*.

**Accurate.**—When Alton Michael Packward asked the porter of the Great Southern at Gulfport, Miss.:

"Is that the Gulf of Mexico?" the porter replied: "Only a po'shun of it, sah."—*Lyceum Magazine*.

**Not Dangerous.**—DOCTOR—"You will have to give up all mental work for a few weeks."

PATIENT—"But, doctor, in that event my income would cease. I earn my living by writing poems for the magazines."

DOCTOR—"Oh, you can keep right on at that."—*Indianapolis Star*.

**But He Can "See."**—"I suppose," ventured the interested friend of the family, "that John is still burning the midnight oil at college?"

"Yes, indeed," responded the fond but puzzled mother, "but the college must furnish a very inferior quality of oil. John writes me that some midnights the light is so poor he can hardly read his hand."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

**Not Snobbish.**—"Now, should you honor me with the office of Governor, and come to Little Rock on business, after I am sworn in, and your wife should come along with you to do her shopping, drop in on your Governor; but before you leave home, if your old grip is not too full, pull up some turnips, tops and all, and when you land, I will have my little wife (who only weighs about 190 pounds) to put your name in the dinner-pot. Also bring along your cob pipe and I will furnish the Hillside Navy, and we will sit down and talk about the interest of our State and discuss old times, and plan for the future prosperity of our State, and better understand each other's needs and wants. You know the Good Book tells us in this language, 'He that is greatest among you shall be your servant,' therefore, instead of you taking off your hat to your Governor, he should take his hat off to you, because he is your servant. My time is up, and, in conclusion, permit me to state: That I never swear, or use profane language in any form, and I do not like to be in company with a man who is addicted to profanity; but should you honor me with the office of Governor, I will promise you now that you will have one of the damdest best Governors that the State of Arkansas has ever had. Try me one time, fasten my hame-strings, and hook my tugs, give me forty minutes' sleep at the crossroads, a cake of corn bread, and a pint of pot likker, and let me go. I thank you."—*From a speech by Judge L. C. Smith, at Holly Grove, Ark.*

## CURRENT EVENTS

### EUROPEAN WAR

#### IN THE WEST

April 5.—The German attack at Verdun is again shifted to the west of the Meuse. The village of Haucourt is taken, but Bethincourt, included in the attack, remains in French hands. A little to the west of this offensive the French advance, taking a large part of the woods north of Avocourt. In the Douaumont-Vaux sector the French advance their lines 220 yards on a 550-yard front. Much of this engagement is in the Caillette Wood.

The Germans attack the new British trenches at St. Eloi after a heavy bombardment, but meet with a determined resistance.

April 7.—The Germans attack the French positions on a mile-and-a-quarter front south and southeast of Haucourt with elaborate artillery preparation, but are halted, says Paris, by the French curtain of fire; meanwhile the French gain a few trenches taken by the Germans between Bethincourt and "Hill 265." A bombardment of some violence is reported on Dead Man's Hill and in the village of Cumieres; also active artillery fighting east of the Meuse and in the Woëvre.

Germany reports further trenches captured south of St. Eloi, following a repulse of the Canadian defenders.

Netherlands observers tell of considerable German preparations on the Yser front, indicating the anticipation of a severe struggle shortly in this district.

April 8.—Continuing the attack below Haucourt, the Germans take two small works between that town and "Hill 287," immediately to the south. A German bombardment of unusual violence begins suddenly directly north of Souain, in the Navarin Farm region, Champagne.

April 9.—Under pressure of the German salient at Haucourt, the French are forced out of their advance positions at Bethincourt. The new and straightened line, it is claimed, holds firm under the most severe single attack yet delivered by the Crown Prince.

April 10.—The determined attack against the new French line in the Haucourt-Bethincourt region continues, directed especially at Dead Man's Hill and "Hill 304."

April 11.—Alternate German attacks of great violence, first on Dead Man's Hill, and later east of the Meuse on the Douaumont-Vaux front, result, the French claim, in no permanent gain. Germany claims gains in the first instance, and prisoners taken in the second. German dispatches declare that 36,000 French have been taken prisoner in the Verdun campaign, and that twenty-five square kilometers have been occupied west of the Meuse.

#### GENERAL

April 1.—German losses to date are figured from the official lists published, at 2,730,917, of whom 681,437 are killed.

April 2.—Paris reports that Prince Oscar, fifth son of the Kaiser, is proclaimed King of Lithuania, at Vilna.

April 4.—In East Africa, General Smuts reports, the Allied forces capture by surprise a German mountain stronghold in the Arusha district and compel the defenders to surrender.

April 5.—Complete reports show that the fifth successive air-raid on England



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**E**FFORTLESS efficiency of operation distinguishes the Ohio Electric above all other cars.

The double drive, with magnetic control and magnetic brake, is an exclusive feature. It eliminates all the mechanical effort of driving, and its safety and simplicity enable you to enjoy your car to the utmost.

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A "PENNSYLVANIA" Mower cuts like sharp shears, without chopping or tearing the grass. Every blade is of oil-hardened, water-tempered, crucible tool steel, that holds the sharp cutting edges required to make a smooth, velvety lawn.

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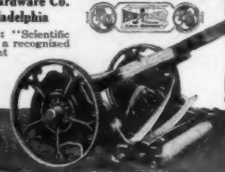
A light-running, easy-drawing "PENNSYLVANIA" Quality Mower does more work with less labor, and outwears a half dozen cheap mowers.

These advantages can be identified by the Quality mark in the handle of the following "PENNSYLVANIA" Quality Brands:

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The flowers, the sunshine and the wonderful summer climate will delight you. You can now travel throughout this new wonderland in perfect comfort.

Frequent sailings from Seattle, Vancouver and Prince Rupert to Skagway via the "inside passage."

Booklets worth reading, and information regarding round trip fares, free on request. Early reservations decidedly advisable.

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injures nine. The German Admiralty declares that ironworks and factories are damaged and a battery silenced. England insists no military damage is done.

Rain and fog are reported as great hindrances to the campaign in the Upper Isonzo sector of the Austro-Italian front, tho the bombardment of Gorizia defenses continues unabated.

A British relief-force, with General Gorringe in command, seeking the rescue of General Townshend at Kut-el-Amara, ascends the Tigris and captures Felahie, taking five lines of Turkish trenches and driving the Turks back from a position that has opposed the British advance successfully for months.

The Turks claim the bombardment of the Russian positions on the Caucasus front by a Turkish fleet in the Black Sea.

A torpedo sent without warning, Queens-town claims, sinks the English steamer Zent, off Fastnet, causing the loss of fifty lives. Seven lives are lost with the sinking of the British steamer Vesuvio. Athens reports a large Allied transport sunk off the coast of Greece. Paris reports the sinking of a German submarine by an Anglo-French squadron and the capture of the crew.

April 6.—The Russians resume their attack against the forces of von Hindenburg in the neighborhood of Lake Narotch, aiming at control of the Dvinsk-Vilna sector. Artillery duels take place on the Jacobstadt-Dvinsk front. In Galicia, in the upper Strypa region, the Russians are in possession of the village of Sverjokove, where valuable enemy munitions are found.

France declares that 31 German aeroplanes were destroyed in combat in March and admits the loss of 13 of its own machines. Germany estimates 44 British and French planes lost, and places her own loss at 14. The British War Office asserts that 47 German planes have been lost; out of which number the British airmen and anti-aircraft guns have accounted for ten.

The Canadian Finance Minister announces that the force raised in the Dominion for overseas service now equals 300,000.

The Netherlands Government forbids the exportation of foodstuffs until further notice.

The German Federal Council orders all clocks in the Empire set one hour ahead, beginning May 1.

April 7.—Vienna mentions sharp skirmishes in the Tyrol, where more favorable weather conditions obtain, and increased activity of the Italian artillery on the Isonzo front. Small engagements are reported on the Doberdo front, in the Cristallo zone, and in the Carnic Alps.

April 8.—Floods impede the Tigris campaign in Mesopotamia. The Turks claim a victory at Felahie, and losses of 1,500 for the British.

April 9.—The Russians are reported at Trebizond in force and the attack of the Black Sea port begun; but it is stated that the port possesses great ammunition-stores under the direction of skilled German officers, and is therefore capable of offering prolonged resistance to the Russians.

It is declared that the people of Warsaw are in practically a starving condition, there being so little food obtainable that the only persons well fed are the German troops stationed there.

April 10.—German artillery is active along the whole northern Russian front, par-

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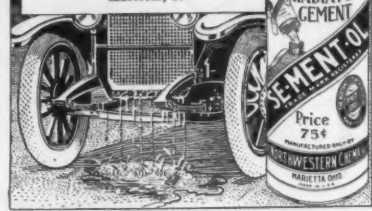
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—says Mr. Lody Smith of New York about 3-in-One Oil. Mr. Smith fishes whenever he has a moment to spare; and when he talks about anything relating to fishing he knows whereof he speaks.

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"For use on floating flies, I find that the feathers are not affected by the hackles and wings sticking together. There is an entire absence of paraffin which is present in most of the dry fly solutions. I also use 3-in-One for my reels, lines, etc., and recently discovered that it was a good repellent of black flies, mosquitoes and midges, better to use than heavy greases."

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Send for a generous sample with full information about its many uses. 3-in-One is sold by all hardware, sporting goods and general stores; 1 oz., 10c; 3 ozs., 25c., 8 ozs. (1/2 pint) 50c; and in Handy Oil Cans, 3/2 ozs., 25c.

**Three-in-One Oil Co.,**  
42 KAF. Broadway, N. Y.



ticularly around Dvinsk and Lake Narotch. A vigorous German thrust at Riga from the southwest is said to have failed.

On the Italian front heavy artillery engagements are reported between the Sugana and Adiga valleys, and along the whole Isonzo front. Northwest of Goritz the bombardment is particularly heavy.

On the southern frontier of German East Africa, Portuguese troops occupy Kionga, taken from Portugal by Germany in 1894.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Albanian Relief Committee, 150,000 Albanians have died of starvation in the last 18 months, and 500,000 are in danger of the same fate before normal conditions can be restored.

April 11.—In Mesopotamia the Turks make breaches in the banks of the flooded Tigris, to hold back the expedition intended to relieve the British force shut up in Kut-el-Amara for the last 125 days.

Petrograd reports further progress in Russian Caucasus southwest of Erzerum, and the repulse of Turkish attacks in the Bitlis region, as well as the defeat of Kurd detachments south of Lake Urmia.

April 12.—Bucharest dispatches give assurance of an agreement between Roumania and Germany providing that each shall export to the other all goods suitable for home consumption. The annual grain surplus in Roumania averages 100,000,000 bushels.

#### MEXICAN-BORDER WAR

April 4.—Colonel Brown sends word that his squadron of the Tenth Cavalry leaves "Cusi," heading for Parral, "hot on Villa's trail."

April 6.—Five thousand of the recruits enlisted since March 15 are ordered to the border, to replace older troops, releasing the latter for expeditionary service.

Twenty Apache Indians of the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation in Arizona cross the border for scout-service in the pursuit of Villa.

April 8.—Ten troops of the Thirteenth Cavalry are said to be close on the heels of Villa in the mountains north of Parral and south of Satevo. Only with difficulty is the road for supplies kept open from the border. It is not yet possible to use the Mexican railroad freely.

José Inez Salazar, an enemy of Carranza and of Villa, and noted for his hatred for Americans, starts a revolution in northern Chihuahua, with a force of about 800 men.

April 10.—Villa is reported at Inde, in the State of Durango, still fleeing south. General Pershing establishes a new advance base south of the Mexican Central Railway. Reports of Villa's serious condition continue. General Gavira congratulates the United States on dispersing the rebels, and hints at the withdrawal of our troops from Mexico.

April 11.—According to an unofficial report, Troops K and M of the Seventh Cavalry have a brush with Villistas south of Satevo, killing and capturing several.

General Obregon, Minister of War, orders a column of 5,000 of his fighting Yaquis and Mayos from Sonora to take up the pursuit of Villa.

April 12.—General Gutierrez, a Villista chief, is reported taken prisoner by the Americans. Jiminez Lopez, Villa's

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## ZIT AN AUTOMOBILE DRY WASH

is one of the quickest, most economical auto cleansers and polishers you can buy.

Spray it on with the Westfield Junior Sprayer and rub with cheesecloth—Presto! a new car. Just you try ZIT once.

If your dealer doesn't sell ZIT, send us his name and \$1.25 and we will send the complete outfit by parcel post. Guaranteed satisfactory.

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AND  
S. O.

*are all in sweet accord*

The President—

The Colonel who was president—

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The Standard Oil Company (which you may characterize yourself)—

—all agree perfectly—on one thing:

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Often it is necessary to reach the public mighty quick to get the desired results.

The fact that the Standard Oil Company is the only one of the quartette that pays regular space rates to purge the public of all uncharitableness, and to persuade it to buy goods offered for sale, doesn't in the least affect the principle.

Like all other big advertisers, these four use different mediums and different methods to insure the national publicity necessary to their success.

Reaching the right public the right way is the first consideration. Reaching it immediately is often just as important.

### Which brings us naturally to THE LITERARY DIGEST

The editorial nature of THE DIGEST makes it necessary that not an hour be wasted between the time it closes and the finished book is placed in the hands of subscribers throughout the nation.

More people depend upon it than upon any other publication. They are the leaders in business and professional life to whom the latest comprehensive information of what is going on in the world is necessary for the intelligent conduct of their affairs.

That which distinguishes news from all other matters of general interest is timeliness.

Just as the advertiser reaps an enormous advantage from the editorial contents of THE DIGEST, which automatically selects the most intelligent and prosperous people in the country and makes them subscribers, so does the advertiser profit through THE DIGEST'S timeliness—the *immediate* national publicity.

It is a mighty comfortable feeling to see orders come in—enough orders to show a profit—within two weeks of the time the copy has been sent to THE DIGEST.

## The Literary Digest

*The advertising rate of THE DIGEST until September 23, 1916, is \$2.00 a line based on a circulation of 365,000. The circulation NOW (April, 1916) is more than 500,000.*

second in command, wounded in the Columbus raid, is again at the head of his troops.

Dispatches received at San Diego indicate that a number of Americans have been killed and wounded by bandits in raids near Guaymas, Sonora. The cruiser *Denver* is ordered to that port.

#### DOMESTIC

##### WASHINGTON

April 6.—The House is presented with the largest fortifications bill ever introduced into Congress, carrying an aggregate of appropriations and authorizations amounting to \$34,299,050. Among other appropriations is that of \$750,000 to purchase full rights in the invention of John Hays Hammond, Jr., of a wireless-controlled submarine destroyer and torpedo.

Ambassador Gerard is instructed to ask the German Government for information as to whether the steamer *Eagle Point*, recently sunk off Queenstown, was the victim of a German submarine. This is the fourth similar inquiry in the past two weeks. The German Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs assures us that any submarine attack on an unarmed or non-resisting vessel without warning "would constitute an error in violation of the German Admiralty's explicit orders."

April 12.—The State Department is advised that Germany has handed a detailed report to Ambassador Gerard on the sinking of the *Susser*, *Manchester Engineer*, *Englishman*, *Berwindvale*, and *Eagle Point*, showing by accredited data that in each case where German submarines are responsible for the sinking the commands given commanders were obeyed, and all promises to this country kept.

##### GENERAL

April 6.—Returns still incomplete show a majority of 5,000 and more for Henry Ford over Senator William Alden Smith for the honorary position of Michigan's favorite son.

April 7.—Seventy-four prominent members of the Republican party, including representatives of all factions, formally declare themselves in favor of Elihu Root for the Presidency, as the "ablest living American."

April 9.—Serious trouble develops between negro troops of the Twenty-fourth Infantry at Del Rio, Texas, and the Texas Rangers, according to reports, following the shooting of an infantryman by a Ranger.

April 10.—The Constitutional Amendment giving women the right to vote in New York State passes the State Senate by a 3 to 1 vote. It must be voted upon by the 1917 legislature before it can come before the people.

April 11.—A contract for a loan of \$20,000,000 to China for industrial development is signed by Boston bankers.

A two-passenger army biplane breaks all military aeroplane records by a flight of 350 miles from General Pershing's headquarters in Mexico to Columbus, N. M., in four hours.

April 12.—Four men of German birth are arrested in New York for complicity in what is claimed to be a gigantic conspiracy to set fire to hundreds of steamships carrying supplies for the Allies, on both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

Often Is.—"Daddy, what is the plural of spouse?"

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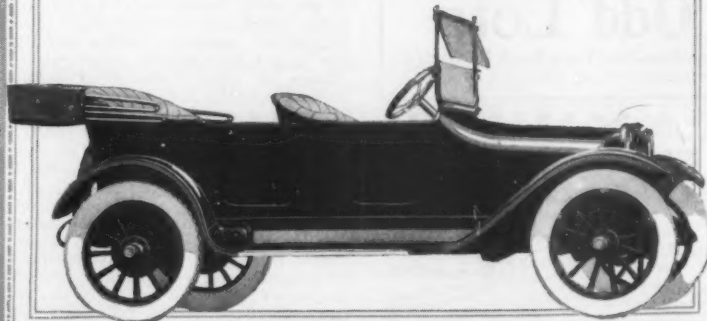
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How you may invest your funds in standard income producing bonds of small denominations.

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How any woman in receipt of a regular salary can use her savings to acquire standard securities.

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How business is conducted on the Curb Market, with comment on the character of different classes of Curb shares.

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## INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

### COMMERCIAL FAILURES FEWER THUS FAR THIS YEAR

**DUN'S REVIEW** takes pleasure in recording a marked reduction in commercial failures during the first quarter of 1916, as compared with the first quarter of last year. The reduction affects not only the number of failures, but the volume of the indebtedness, the latter being "the smallest since 1911." Confining its figures strictly to commercial failures, *The Review* finds that the number in this period was 5,387, with an aggregate indebtedness of \$61,492,746; the corresponding figures for last year being 7,216 failures, with a total indebtedness of \$105,708,335. These comparisons, however, are made with a period only five months removed from the beginning of the war, when a very unusual economic depression set in. Among the comments made by the writer are the following:

"The present liabilities have been exceeded on nine separate occasions during the last four decades. While suspensions in March were more numerous than in all other years, except 1915, the total debts of insolvent concerns were the smallest for the month since 1910 and were less than in 1908, 1896, 1895, and 1894. It is also significant that there were fewer large failures in March than in five years, while for the first quarter the record of defaults for \$100,000 or over made the best exhibit since 1909. Manufacturing insolvencies during the last three months showed a reduction of 21 per cent. in number and 48 per cent. in amount from the heavy mortality in 1915—1,243 suspensions for \$23,807,210 comparing with 1,580 for \$46,211,855—and there were decreases of 28 and 36 per cent., respectively, in trading reverses, which numbered 3,860 and involved \$31,048,161, against 5,348 for \$48,712,139 last year. Numerically, there was little change in other commercial lines—defaults numbering 284, against 288—but the liabilities were only \$6,637,375, in comparison with \$10,779,311 in 1915 and \$12,076,376 in 1914.

"Geographical analysis of the first quarter's returns shows that failures were less numerous than last year in all of the eight divisions into which the statement is divided, while only in the Western and Pacific States was there any expansion in the amount involved. In point of number, the best exhibit was made by the South-Central group, with a falling off of 554 insolvencies; in the three Middle-Atlantic States there was a contraction of 450; in the South-Atlantic section the decrease was 363; in the Central East it was 184; in New England, 108; on the Pacific slope, 87; and in the Central-Western and Western States there were reductions of 72 and 11 defaults, respectively. In respect to the liabilities, the most striking improvement occurred in the Central East, where the indebtedness was smaller by fully \$22,000,000, owing to the fact that the aggregate last year was swelled far above normal by a single manufacturing suspension of unusual size in Indiana. Substantial betterment was also disclosed by the statistics for the Middle-Atlantic, South-Atlantic, and South-Central groups, while the increases in the Western and Pacific States were not significant.

"In the six New England States commercial defaults during the first quarter numbered 490 and supplied liabilities of \$4,120,019, whereas in the same period

last year 598 firms failed, owing \$6,428,837. With the exceptions of New Hampshire, where there was an increase of 9, and Rhode Island, which reported no change, all States in this section showed fewer insolvencies, there being decreases of 53 in Connecticut, 30 in Massachusetts, 23 in Maine, and 11 in Vermont. In every case, apart from New Hampshire, the indebtedness was smaller, notably in Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, the expansion in New Hampshire being trifling.

"A 25-per cent. reduction in number featured the returns for the Middle-Atlantic States, there being 1,339 failures against 1,789 in 1915, while the total debts of defaulting concerns were \$21,111,581, as compared with \$28,571,306 in the earlier period. In New York, suspensions declined from 1,193 to 836, or 30 per cent., and the liabilities dropped from \$19,729,568 to \$14,380,007. Similarly, in Pennsylvania there were 83 fewer reverses—371 against 454—and the amount involved fell off from \$6,354,996 to \$3,792,435, but in New Jersey, tho there were ten fewer insolvencies, the sum owed was larger by about \$450,000."

### MOUNTING COSTS OF THE WAR

On April 4, Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, made to the House of Commons a statement as to the new British budget, predicating it on another year of war. During the past year Great Britain's expenditures were £1,559,000,000, a sum which included assistance to her allies amounting to £264,000,000 and to her dominions sums amounting to £52,000,000. For the present year, he estimated a total expenditure of £1,825,500,000, or almost exactly £5,000,000 a day. The estimated revenue for the year was £509,000,000, leaving the amount to be raised by borrowing as £1,323,000,000.

He proposed an addition to the income tax, which in the lower level would be small, but which would rise to 5s. Earned incomes up to £500, according to the plan, would pay 2s. 3d., instead of 2s. 1 1/2 d. Earned incomes from £500 to £1,000 would pay at the rate of 2s. 6d., the rate rising to 5s. when the income exceeds £2,500. Unearned incomes of £300 would pay at the rate of 3s., rising to 5s. on incomes exceeding £2,000. This increase would produce £43,500,000. There would be no change in the supertax. The tax on amusements, including theaters, moving-picture houses, horse-racing, and football-matches, would produce £5,000,000. This tax would be a graduated one, according to the charge of admission. It would be a halfpenny where the admission-fee was 2d. or under, and would be graduated up to 1s. on admission-fees up to 12s. 6d. The new tax on railway-tickets would produce £3,000,000. The duty on sugar, which is now cheaper in London than in New York, would produce £7,000,000. Other taxes announced were an additional duty imposed on cocoa of from 3 1/2 d. to 6d. a pound, and upon coffee and chicory from 3d. to 6d. a pound, these taxes to yield £2,000,000; a match tax of 4d. per thousand, yielding £2,000,000; mineral waters, 4d. per gallon when prepared with sugar, and 8d. per gallon on other sorts, producing £2,000,000. The Chancellor an-





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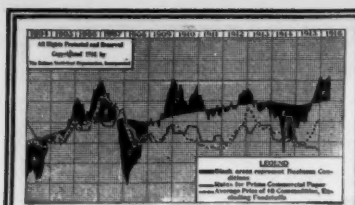
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nounced increased duties on motor-licenses, which are trebled on high-powered cars and doubled on those below 16 horsepower, these taxes to produce £800,000.

In view of this statement, interest attaches to a recent compilation made for the National City Bank, by a writer who held that neither warring side at present could afford to consider a peace, nor could either do so until Great Britain ceased to hold command of the seas or Germany lost the advantage she had on land. The writer said of the financial loans and needs of the warring nations:

"The belligerent Governments are all busy with plans for raising money, both by taxation and loans. There has been no large British internal loan since last June, and the proceeds of that were exhausted some months ago. Since then the Treasury has been supplying its needs by the sale of five-year Exchequer bonds and Treasury bills running three, six, nine, and twelve months, the bills being the main resource. The amount of these outstanding, March 1, was a little above \$2,000,000,000. Three months' bills now draw 4½ per cent.; six and nine months' bills, 4¾ per cent.; and twelve months' bills, 5 per cent. The British fiscal year ends March 31, and the total Government expenditures for the year just closed, including the civil establishment and loans to allies, is nearly, if not quite, \$8,000,000,000, but of this approximately \$2,000,000,000 was advanced to the country's colonies and allies. It is supposed that a new internal loan will be brought out before long, probably at 5 per cent.

"The revenues of the British Government under the war-taxes are very large. The peace-revenues were about \$1,000,000,000 per year, but for the year just closed the total income from taxation has been about \$1,700,000,000, and for the coming year it is expected to reach \$2,200,000,000, not counting new taxes which may be levied. The excess-profits tax has scarcely begun to show results, and the proceeds of this may carry the income above all estimates.

"The cessation of gold-exports to the United States has enabled the Bank of England to gain about \$20,000,000 of gold since January 1, and at approximately \$275,000,000 the stock is only about \$6,000,000 below what it was a year ago, notwithstanding the large exports to the United States and elsewhere during that time. The great production of gold within the British Empire serves it well at this time. The closing of the diamond-mines in Africa has given a large supply of labor to the gold-mines, and the African production is now at the rate of about \$200,000,000 per year. The Canadian production rose last year to \$18,000,000, and the total output in the British possessions is close to \$300,000,000. The Bank of England reserve is now about 28 per cent., and the reserve against Exchequer notes about the same. Its public and private loans are considerably less than a year ago, owing to the large payments upon pre-mortgage paper.

"The German Government has closed the books on its fourth loan, and subscriptions are officially stated to be in excess of 10,600,000,000 marks, or about \$2,600,000,000. The third loan, brought out last fall, realized about \$3,000,000,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury announces that the total subscriptions for all the war-loans aggregate 36,300,000,000 marks, or about \$9,000,000,000. In presenting his annual budget, with certain proposals for new taxes, to the Reichstag a few days ago, he stated that the war-expenditures in December exceeded 2,000,000,000 marks—about \$500,000,000—but had since been running lower, and now were scarcely greater than a year ago. He

estimated that the new taxes would bring in 10,000,000 marks monthly. The gold-reserve of the Reichsbank is about 39 per cent. of its note-circulation, and 30 per cent. against notes and deposits. The note-circulation is about \$400,000,000 above a year ago, and loans about the same.

"France has resumed the sale of 5 per cent. defense-bonds, suspended since November last. The Minister of Finance states that the war-expenditures in 1915 were 22,000,000,000 francs, or approximately \$4,400,000,000, and the total military expenditures since the war began have been 37,000,000,000 francs, or about \$7,400,000,000. For the second quarter of 1916 the estimate calls for \$17,800,000 per day. The Bank of France maintains its gold-holdings at about \$1,000,000,000, which is about \$150,000,000 larger than a year ago, notwithstanding several large shipments to the Bank of England in the meantime. Its note-circulation is about \$700,000,000 higher than a year ago, the percentage of reserve to circulation, 33½%; and percentage to circulation and reserve, about 30. Its holdings of pre-mortgage bills have been reduced nearly one-half since a year ago, but its advances to the State on account of the war are up to \$400,000,000 in a year, and now stand at about \$1,000,000,000.

"The borrowings of Russia from the beginning of the war to January 1, 1916, were a little above \$4,000,000,000, and the war-expenditures are now at the rate of about \$500,000,000 per month. The gold-reserve of the Bank of Russia has been increased from the circulation and by the product of the mines to about \$1,180,000,000, or about 40 per cent. of the outstanding note-circulation, and 32 per cent. against notes and deposits."

## RECENT PRICES AMONG FOREIGN STATE LOANS

Siegfried Strauss contributes to *The Magazine of Wall Street* an article showing how the bonds of foreign States, neutrals as well as belligerents, have declined since the war began. He deals also with the question of a possible repudiation of some of these nations' bonds, but he does not believe that present quotations warrant any conclusion that repudiation will be resorted to. The following is a table of prices, with the writer's comments, quotations being made of March 6, 1916, and of July 27, 1914:

	Last Price	Drop	Yield
	7/27/1914		per Cent.
Argentine 5s, 1886.....	97 102 5	5½	
Brazilian 5s, funding.....	86 90 10	5½	
Chinese 4½s, 1898.....	78½ 92 13½	5½	
Japanese 4½s, first series.....	94½ 93	4½	
Swedish 3½s, 1880.....	86 93 7	4½	
Norwegian 3s, 1888.....	63 77 14	4½	
Spanish 4s.....	81½ 86 4½	5	
Swiss 3½s.....	77 90 13	4½	
Dutch 3s, 1896.....	72½ 78½ 5½	4½	
Belgian 3s, 1914.....	58 79½ 21½	5½	
Russian 5s, 1906.....	84 98 14	6	
Italian 5s, war-loan, issued 97½	94 29½		
(3½% basis).....	68½	5½	
French 3s, rent-8.....	77½ 24½		
(3½% basis).....	52½	5½	
French 5s, war-loan, issued at 88	74 14½		
German 5s, war-loan, issued at 90	59½	5	
(2½% basis).....	72½ 17		
English 2½s, consols.....	55½	4½	
English 4½s, war-loan, issued par (2½% basis).....	52½	4½	
Austrian 4½s, notes (59½ less 3 coupons).....	52½ 91 38½	8½	
Turkish unified 4s (45 less 2 coupons).....	41 70 38	9½	
Bulgarian 4½s, 1909 (45 less 1 coupon).....	42½ 80 37½	10½	

\* Dropt to 97.

"Looking over the tabulation reveals one strange feature. The national debts of Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria, three enemy countries of England, which are issued and payable in pounds sterling, are quoted at abnormally low prices, and yield to the purchaser at present prices between

8½ to 10½ per cent. It is not very hard to account for this anomaly; one of the reasons is that the banks in England do not grant loans on bonds of enemy countries. A purchase on margin is consequently made impossible, and the speculator can not take advantage of the low price. Another factor is the sentiment against national loans of enemy countries. German 3s were quoted 44¼ in the beginning of March, 1916, cumulative three coupons, which would give a net price of 40¼. Considering that German exchange is 20 per cent. below par compared with English exchange, this price of 40¼ corresponds with a normal price of 50½, which would give a yield of about 6 per cent. In this case the sentiment against enemy stocks did not affect the market-price seriously, as the financial strength of Germany could not be overlooked.

"Apart from the abnormally low level for Austrian, Turkish, and Bulgarian bonds, for which there are purely technical market reasons, the statistics show that after one and one-half years of world-war the national loans of the prominent neutral nations could be bought on the London Stock Exchange at a yield of between 4½ per cent. to 5½ per cent., while the national loans of the belligerent nations could be bought at prices yielding between 4½ per cent. and 6 per cent. These figures certainly do not indicate a probability of repudiation of national debts.

"An argument frequently expressed by adherents of the theory of repudiation is, that the victor in the world-war will ask such a large indemnity that the defeated countries will become bankrupt. This argument is a fallacy, because such huge indemnities can not be paid in gold, but will have to be paid in securities and in merchandise. The loser of the war will thus become heavily indebted to the victor, while business between the warring countries will have to be done on an extensive line. Just as a banker or merchant must assist his debtor and customer should the latter get into difficulties, the victorious nations will not impose an indemnity that will bring national bankruptcy to the defeated adversary, but will offer him trade and other facilities, to enable him to remain solvent and pay reasonable indemnities.

"The big banking-interests in the United States always assist one another during a crisis to prevent failures which might be fatal to the financial community at large. After the end of the war there will be a critical time for all the nations of Europe, and the European nations will assist one another, just as the banking interests in the United States do during a panic, to prevent national failures, which would hurt all the nations, and set bad examples for the financially weaker countries of Asia and America.

"Summing up, not only the present quotations for the national debts of the belligerents, but also the necessity to live and trade together after the conclusion of peace, make repudiation of national debts extremely unlikely."

**They Certainly Moved!**—THE LITERARY DIGEST is interested in the origin of the first movies. Our understanding is that they were Adam and Eve.—*Columbia State.*

**Time for Everything.**—A celebrated author thus sketched out his daily program to an interviewer: Rise at eleven; breakfast at twelve; attention to mail; a few afternoon calls; a ride in the park; dinner; the theater, and then to bed.

"But when do you do your literary work?" he was asked.

"Why, the next day, of course," was the reply.—*Pickings.*



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## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. D. M., Bisbee, Ariz.—"Please give me the names of naval stations in the western hemisphere, by what Powers owned, and where located."

The only naval Powers which have stations in the western hemisphere are: Great Britain (Bermuda), France (Martinique), and Denmark (St. Thomas). Martinique and St. Thomas are used merely as coaling stations. Bermuda has a dockyard.

"W. A. B., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Which is correct:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grain, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains?"

The former is correct, as the half mentioned is that of one grain, not of many. Thus we say "half a pound" of sugar, not "one-half pounds" of sugar, "one halfpenny," not "one halfpennies," etc.

"C. L. A., Redkey, Ind.—"Some stockholders of a banking corporation have executed a personal bond, placing it in the hands of a trustee, guaranteeing, or further securing, the depositors in the bank, the bond being in the penal sum of one million dollars. The bank advertises: 'Liabilities of one million dollars behind the deposits in this Bank.' Is this the correct use of the word *liabilities*?"

There is no authority for the use of the word

in this sense. The word used should be "guaranties," which means, "Collateral undertakings . . . to be answerable for the payment of some debt or the performance of some contract or duty by another person who stands first bound to pay or perform." The sentence should, therefore, read, "Guaranties of one million dollars behind the deposits in this bank."

"W. F. S., Brooksville, Fla.—"Kindly give me authorities for the correct spelling of the word *frustum* or *frustrum*, and the derivation thereof."

The spelling *frustum*, as given in the New Standard Dictionary, is the correct form. The word is pure Latin, and means, "piece broken off." It is sometimes erroneously spelled "frustrum."

"R. W. P., Paris, Texas.—"In London, England, addresses the letters 'W.' 'W. C.' 'E. C.' and other combinations sometimes follow the name of the streets. Will you kindly give their meaning?"

These letters are used to designate certain postal districts. W means "Western," W. C. means "Western Central," and E. C. means "Eastern Central," districts in London.

"H. V. Y., Jerome, Ariz.—"We have not signed this petition, and we do not sign it, because we do not wish to subscribe to the opinion expressed therein. Kindly advise if, in the above sentence, the clause 'we do not sign it' is correct or in good form, the meaning to be conveyed being 'we are not signing it.' It is my impression that 'do' should not be used in such a specific meaning, as it would seem to apply correctly to a more general and permanent condition, as indicated in the sentences 'we do not drink' and 'we do not believe.'"

The form of sentence about which you inquire

depends on the intention of the persons concerned. "We do not sign it" is a specific statement in the present tense. Do is here used with not as the auxiliary of negation, with the present tense, and expresses an act that takes place. If the present participle were used, it would represent the action as incomplete, in progress, or in continuance, which is clearly not the intention, as the reason that the subscribers do not sign is stated.

"F. H. M., Mechanicsburg, Ohio.—"(1) In Woodrow Wilson's 'Division and Reunion,' on page 216 occur the following words in the course of a character sketch of Abraham Lincoln: 'He gained an easy mastery over them, too, by cultivating, as he did, the *directer* and more potent forms of speech.' Is the use of *directer* correct? (2) In P. V. N. Myers's 'Ancient History,' page 163, occurs this expression: 'The nobles . . . who were often dealt harshly with by the tyrants . . .' Is the above correct?"

(1) The LEXICOGRAPHER is of the opinion that President Wilson used *directer* in place of *more direct* for rhetorical reasons. It is stronger than *more direct* would be. (2) The sentence you quote is perfect. The position of the adverb is a matter of euphonious expression.

"W. K. D., University, Va.—"Is it bad form to use 'as . . . as' in a sentence like this, 'He is as tall as I,' or should one say, 'He is so tall as I'?"

It is not bad form, but perfectly correct, to use the form *as . . . as* in the sentence you quote. After a negative many people prefer to use *so*, as "He is not so tall as I," but *as* is equally good in this connection and is upheld by many grammarians.

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We escaped not a moment too soon. Flames shot through the gasoline and oil-soaked parts, and the whole body blazed.

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